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*An Account  
of the  
Valley of Munnipore*  
AND OF  
THE HILL TRIBES;  
WITH A  
COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY  
OF THE  
MUNNIPORE AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

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ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
VALLEY OF MUNNIPORE

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BETWEEN the British Provinces of Assam and Cachar, and the North-Western portion of the territory of Burma, lies an immense extent of mountainous country, inhabited by numerous mountain tribes. In this great mountain tract one or two valleys occur. The largest—that of Munnipore—is, from its connection with the British Government, and from the tribes around it all admitting its supremacy, the most important. Of this valley and mountain territory, I purpose to give some account.

Lying between latitude  $23^{\circ} 50'$  and  $25^{\circ} 30'$  North, and longitude  $93^{\circ} 10'$  and  $94^{\circ} 30'$  East, the country in question is bounded on the North and West by the British Provinces of Assam and Cachar, and on the East by the Kubbo valley now subject to Burma. To the North-East and South, the boundary is not well defined, and would much depend upon the extent to which the Munnipore Government might spread its influence amongst the hill tribes in those directions, but in the North-East it may be denoted by a line drawn North from the North-Western corner of the Kubbo valley, until it strikes the Assam boundary, and in the South by one drawn West from the source of the Numsailung River, the fixed South-East boundary, till its junction with the Tooyai River.

Of the space comprised in these bounds, the valley of Munnipore occupies nearly the centre. It is called by the Munniporees, "Meitheileipāk." The Burmese call it Kathé, the Bengalees Moglai, and Assamese Meklé. The area of the whole territory is about 7,000 square miles, and that of the central valley about 650.

The principal rivers flowing through the valley, are the Kongba, Eeril, and Thobal, which all take their rise in the hills to the North and North-East. In the rains their volume of water is considerable, but in the dry weather, they contain scarcely sufficient to float the small canoes in use in the country. The Eeril and Thobal Rivers fall into the Kongba, which forms the drain for all the waters flowing into the valley, carrying them off by Shoogoonoo through the Southern hills into the Ningthee.

Much of the valley is at all seasons covered with water. It seems to me indeed at one time to have formed a large lake, and the piece of water in the South called the Logtak, appears to be an unfilled but rapidly filling remnant of it.

The climate of the Munnipore valley is good, but the temperature is higher than from the elevation, 2,500 feet, would have been expected. This excess in temperature may probably be owing to the reflection of heat from the sides of the lofty mountains surrounding. The months of November, December, January, and February may be reckoned on as dry months. In November, dense fogs settle over the valley during the night, not clearing until the middle of next day. In December, January, and beginning of February, hoar frosts are prevalent. Whilst these prevail, the atmosphere is delightfully clear, but vegetation, excepting on the skirts of the hills, is burnt up. Young plants, if not protected, die. The leaves of the plantain wither and become brown as if scorched by fire. The remaining eight months are more or less rainy. But though the number of rainy days is greater, the quantity of rain that falls is less than in the plains of Bengal. At all seasons, when it does not rain, or is not very cloudy, dew falls heavily, and before the sun has set, the grass is usually saturated. January is the coldest, and May and June are the hottest months in the year. In May, the hill streams begin to rise, and they usually remain full until October. During this time, communication with Bengal or Burma is difficult, tedious, and often very dangerous.

The wind blows chiefly from the South-West, and whilst it does so, the country retains its usual healthiness. An Easterly wind, continued for any time, brings with it sickness. Storms are very rare, and those terrific peals of thunder, and brilliant flashes of lightning for which mountain countries are celebrated seldom occur. Sheet lightning is

most frequent, and luminesces the horizon in the cloudless evenings of the mildest weather. In these fine nights, more especially in September and October, igneous meteors, such as falling stars, are very observable. And at times a sudden splendour, as if rising from the earth, accompanied by a loud report, occurs. This Munniporee superstition has rendered into a warning of their Raja's death. Earthquakes are not frequent, but their shocks are sometimes severe, causing a feeling as of giddiness, and a slight nausea. On the occurrence of an earthquake, an universal shout of "ngā chāk," "ngā chāk," "fish and rice," "fish and rice," is raised, from a notion that it has an effect on their food, and as a prayer apparently that the supply of fish and rice be not diminished.

Disease increases as Munnipore becomes more connected with the West. Until lately, venereal disease was nearly unknown, or if it occurred, was mild and easy of cure. It is now virulent. Small-pox during the last two years has been constantly present. Formerly, its visits never exceeded two or three months, and the disease was mild. The general mild character still remains. Fever is a general disease, worse in some localities than others. Cholera, not long ago unknown, has, in occasional visits, committed great ravages. Generally, however, the country is extremely healthy, and many of the inhabitants attain an advanced age.

If forest trees ever covered the valley of Munnipore as they now do those of the Jeeree and of Kubbo they have now, except in one spot, entirely disappeared. Where not cultivated it is covered with dense grass and reed jungle. The soil, a rich alluvial of great depth, and the climate, are such that almost every crop might be cultivated successfully, but for reasons which will be hereafter shown, the cultivation is very limited. The chief crop is a species of rice which ripens in six months. It is long grained, and of very superior quality, and is reaped in the end of November and beginning of December. The inferior sorts of rice which ripen in three or four months are cultivated, but to a very small extent. Pulses of different kinds, pepper, onions, &c., are raised, but in no great quantities. Tobacco and sugar-cane grow luxuriantly. Produce of the kitchen garden of Europe was introduced by British Officers, but soon deteriorated, and is now nearly extinct. Potatoes are generally very inferior, and though cultivated, are eaten by very few. The fruits of the country, with the exception of the pine-apple

some mangoes, and perhaps the guava, are of the most inferior description. They are all sour. The Natives, however, prefer them to the sweet varieties, and eat them with salt and red pepper.

The origin of the Munniporees is obscure, and the written records having mostly been composed since they became Hindoos, are not worthy of much credit. From the most credible traditions, the valley appears originally to have been occupied by several tribes, the principal of which were named Koomul, Looang, Moirang and Meithei, all of whom came from different directions. For a time, the Koomul appears to have been the most powerful, and after its declension, the Moirang tribe. But by degrees the Meithei subdued the whole, and the name Meithei has become applicable to all. Since their conversion to Hindooism the Meitheis have claimed for themselves a Hindoo descent. This claim, in his report on the Eastern Frontier, Captain Pemberton rejects, and says, "we may safely conclude them to be descendants from a Tartar Colony from China." For this conclusion, I can see no reason, and think there is far more ground to conclude them to be descendants of the surrounding hill tribes. The languages spoken by these tribes are in their pristine state ; I conceive, then, that in their spoken language, an indication of the descent of the Munniporees might be found. Tradition brings the Moirang tribe from the South, the direction of the Kookies, the Koomul from the East, the direction of the Murrings, and the Meithei and Looang from the North-West, the direction of the Koupooees. The languages of the Murriugs, Kookies and Koupooees, are all very similar, and as the Koomul, &c., the off shoots of these tribes were, as before said, at different periods the dominant tribes in the valley, it might be expected that the present language of the people, united under the name of Meithei, would have a very apparent likeness to these languages, and such is the case. All these tribes also have traditions amongst themselves, that the Munniporees are off-shoots from them. These traditions then, and the composite nature of the language, appear to me to afford more reason for supposing the Munniporees to be descended from the surrounding hill tribes than from a Tartar Colony from China. Besides this, the stories of their ancestors, which at times the Munniporees relate amongst themselves, show, that up to a very recent period, they retained all the customs of hill people of the present day. Their superstition too has preserved relics, which alone would have led

to the suspicion of an originally close connection between them and Nagas. The ceremony denominated "Phumban kaba" or "ascending the throne" is performed in Naga dress, both by the Rajah and Ranees, and the "Yim chau" or "great house," the original residence of the Meithei Chief is, though he does not now reside in it, still kept up, and is made in the Naga fashion.

The records of Munnipore contain a long list of Chiefs, unaccompanied, however, by any notice of their actions, further than the occasional killing of distinguished members of adverse tribes, through whose fall the Meithei influence was increased. But by a Shan account of the Shan Kingdom of Pong, considered authentic, and quoted by Captain Pemberton, it appears that Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, in returning to his own country from Tipperah in 777 A. D., descended\* into the Munnipore valley at Moirang, the chief village of the tribe of that name. Moirang appears to have been then independent,\* but certainly not prosperous, for so trifling was the tribute Samlong obtained, that he ordered it to be offered to the deities of the place, and to the present day Moirang makes a yearly offering as then directed. From Moirang, Samlong proceeded to Meithei. He found the Meitheis in the same miserable condition as the people of Moirang, and excused their paying tribute, demanding from them only that they should dress more decently than they did, and eat pawn instead of masticating bits of dried fish, a habit which appears to have been universal amongst them. \*

At the period before mentioned, the Shan Kingdom of Pong was one of considerable importance. Its capital was Mogaung, and it embraced in its limits the whole country between Ava and Assam, Kubbo and Yunan. It exacted obedience from Assam, Cachar and Tipperah, and the Shan Chiefs in the Kubbo valley were its tributaries.

After Samlong's visit for nearly seven hundred years, the annals of Munnipore record nothing worthy of notice. During this period the Meithei supremacy had been established, and the Meithei Chief, was in 1474, a person of importance, sufficient to permit a Pong King to demand his daughter in marriage. The demand was acceded to. Previous to this, the Pong King had promised one of his own daughters to the Chief of Khumbat. She was on her way to Khumbat, when she changed her mind, and with her father's consent, married another. Considering himself

disgraced, the Khumbat Chief vowed revenge, and found in 1475 an opportunity of gratifying it by carrying off the Munniporee bride of the Pong King, whilst she was being escorted to Mogaung by the Pong Ambassadors. This act brought upon him the united forces of Pong and Munnipore, by whom he was immediately attacked, his fortress reduced, and himself obliged to fly. The territory he had governed was transferred to Munnipore. After the reduction of Khumbat, Keengkomba, the Pong King, accompanied Keeyamb~~s~~ the Meithai Chief, to Munnipore, and as his ancestor Samlong, had caused alterations in the manner of dressing, he caused a change in the style of building houses. The Munniporee Chief's Naga house appears to have been then abandoned as a residence, and his present one, the "Sungkaie poon see ba," or "long-lived house" to have been made. This Pong King presented to the Raja a golden paundān, a silver-mounted dāo, and a "doolai" or litter. These, and a sacred spear, descended for a time from Raja to Raja, and were the insignia of royalty, but since the expulsion of the Raja Marjeet Sing by the Burmese, they have never all of them been in the possession of any Raja.

During the two and quarter centuries succeeding this period, the Pong Kingdom was almost entirely absorbed in that of Ava, whilst in Munnipore nothing worthy of notice occurred. In fact, until about 1714, the annals of his country possess but little interest even to a Munniporee. In that year, Pamheiba, who appears to have been a Naga boy, brought up and adopted by the Raja Churai Romba, shot his adopted father, it is said accidentally, whilst hunting, and succeeded him. He resisted successfully, and made captive several parties sent from the West to exact from him tribute. He several times invaded the Burmese dominions, and even reached the Capital. But he made no permanent conquest, and his last expedition, in the year 1749, resulted in a retreat, his safety in which was only secured by his giving up his daughter to the Burmese King. Pamheiba, or Gureeb Nawaz, had three sons, named Sham Shaee, Oogut Shaee and Burut Shaee. The eldest Sham Shaee, accompanied his father in his last unsuccessful expedition. In their absence, Oogut Shaee usurped the guddee, and prohibited their return to Munnipore. Gureeb Nawaz in consequence returned to Burma, and sought the aid of the Burmese King against his rebel son. None was afforded, and shortly afterwards in again attempting to reach

Munnipore he and Sham Shaee were murdered by order of this unnatural son and brother. Ambition and lust, it appears, urged Oogut-Shaee to this crime, the object of his desire being one of his father's wives. The position acquired with so much guilt, Oogut Shaee was not long permitted to retain. He was expelled, and succeeded by his brother Burut Shaee, who two years after died. On the death of Burrut Shaee, the succession devolved on Gouroo Sham, the eldest son of the murdered Sham Shaee. This Gouroo Sham was a cripple, and it is related that, considering himself from his infirmity unfit to be sole ruler, he associated with himself his brother Jace Sing, or Chingtung Komba, and that they ruled alternately. This arrangement lasted until Gouroo Sham's death, about 1764, when the sole authority fell to Chingtung Komba, who held it up to 1798.

After the death of Gureeb Nawaz, the Burmese turned their arms against Munnipore. Unable to cope with them, the Munniporees sought for a protector, and during the alternate rule of Gouroo Sham and Jaee Sing, they applied to the British Government for aid, offering to pay what appears to me almost a fabulous annual tribute. It was determined to assist them, and an Officer with a Detachment reached Cass-poor, the then Capital of Cachar, with the purpose of advancing to their aid, but was re-called. Jaee Sing's long reign was a series of flights from Burmese invaders, who committed the most frightful cruelties on the inhabitants. In their different invasions, they set up different Rajas, who all succumbed to Jaee Sing on the retirement of the predatory band that had raised and supported them.

A short time before the reign of Gureeb Nawaz, Hindooism began to be introduced, but it made very little progress, and the frequent inroads of the Burmese after that Raja's death could not have tended to its improvement. The mass of the people in fact had no care for it, but Jaee Sing in 1798 having abdicated in favour of his eldest son, set out to Nuddea on a pilgrimage, and there died in the following year.

Jaee Sing, better known as Chingtung Komba, left many sons, and the history of Munnipore for twenty-three years after his death is a mere account of their struggles for the guddee, the details of which possess no interest. No trait of heroism occurs to relieve the dark scene of murder and treachery. Rabin Chunder, the eldest son, was murdered and succeeded by his brother Modoo Chunder, who again was murdered and succeeded

by another brother, Chourjeet Sing. And Chourjeet had no sooner succeeded, than his brother Marjeet Sing conspired against him. Having failed, Marjeet fled to Burma, where he obtained the aid of an army ; returned with it in 1812, and expelled Chourjeet Sing. Up to 1819, Marjeet kept his engagements with the Burmese, and was unmolested by them, but in that year having refused to pay fealty to the Burmese monarch, he was attacked by a Burmese army, and was the first to leave the country in ignominious flight. In this invasion the Burmese nearly depopulated the country ; Marjeet fled to Cachar where his brother Chourjeet had taken refuge from him. Gumbheer Sing, and another younger brother, was also there. Certain pergunnahs, were by the Cachar Raja, assigned to the three brothers for their support, but not satisfied with these, they usurped the greater portion of the dominions of their benefactor. They carried on at the same time their own quarrels with one another, and thus rendered Cachar nearly as miserable as they had Munnipore. This state of things continued up to 1823, when the first war between the British and Burmese commenced. The Burmese Troops advanced into Assam and Cachar, causing much alarm in our then frontier district of Sylhet. Chourjeet Sing, Marjeet Sing, and Gumbheer Sing appear then to have forgotten their animosities, and to have begged the protection of the British Government. Negotiations were in consequence opened with Gumbheer Sing in 1823, and a party of 500 Munniporees under his command taken into the pay of the British Government. With this party he co-operated with the British Troops in expelling the Burmese from Cachar, and proceeding on, obliged them to evacuate Munnipore. This force subsequently increased to 2,000 men, and denominated the Munnipore Levy, was placed under the Command of Captain Grant, who with it effected the expulsion of the Burmese from the Kubbo Valley as far South as Kallé, making the Ningthee River the Eastern boundary of the Munnipore territory. With a view, however, of pleasing the Burmese, this boundary was afterwards at the desire of the British Government given up, and the Eastern base of the Yomadoung hills adopted in its stead. Than the base of the hills the river was a far better boundary, and the adoption of the former has brought upon the British Government an expense of Rupees 500 a month as compensation to Munnipore for alienated territory, and made it necessary, from the predatory habits of the tribes inhabiting the Yoma-

doung hills constantly endangering it, to secure the peace of the frontier by retaining at Munnipore a Political Agent. Gumbheer Sing having, through the assistance afforded by the British Government, obtained possession of Munnipore, was by the treaty of Yandabo declared independent. Up to his death in 1834, he was employed in coercing the hill tribes and in bringing down from them the fugitives who had taken refuge amongst them from Burmese oppression.

On the death of Gumbheer Sing, Nur Sing, who had been Senaputtee, found himself to be the most powerful man in Munnipore. He might easily have put aside the infant son of Gumbheer Sing, and have assumed the guddee himself, but with a moderation not shown by any of his predecessors, he raised the infant to the guddee, declaring himself regent during the minority. Nur Sing conducted the duties voluntarily imposed on himself with ability and firmness, and preserved the guddee for the infant Raja, against the attempts of various Princes to wrest it from him. But the more the regent evinced his fitness to rule, the more was he hated by the young Raja's mother, who looked on him as an obstacle to her ambition which ought to be removed. Accordingly, in concert with her paramour, she planned a conspiracy to murder the regent, which in January 1844 she attempted to carry into effect. The regent was set upon at the evening worship, and narrowly escaped with his life, after having been severely wounded. Some of the conspirators were apprehended, and the Ranee, fearing the consequences of the miscarriage of her plot, fled from the country, taking her young son, the Raja, with her. This flight was considered an abdication, and the guddee was taken possession of by Nur Sing, who governed the country until his death in 1850. In 1835, at the commencement of the regency of Nur Sing, the British Government resolved to discontinue altogether connexion with the Troops of Munnipore, and to leave it optional to the authorities to maintain the Levy or not. By a mistaken policy, as will be shown hereafter, the Troops were not only retained but increased. Nur Sing was succeeded by his brother Debindro Sing, a man with a prepossessing exterior but no intellect. Whilst Debindro Sing was making preparations for the "Phum-ben Kābā" or "ascending the throne," Gumbheer Sing's son, Chunder Kirtee Sing, who had now attained man's estate, and who by no fault of his own had lost the guddee, was busy in conjunction with some of

Nur Sing's sons concerting an attack upon him. Having finished their arrangements, they left Cachar with a few followers, and had Debbindro Sing had any energy they might have been annihilated in the mountains or prevented from entering the valley of Munnipore. But by some fatality he would not understand his danger, and offering only slight opposition to their crossing the hills, allowed them to establish themselves at Lumlangtong, a former residence of the Raja Gumbheer Sing. Here they were joined by most of the adherents of the two Rajas, Gumbheer Sing and Nur Sing, and speedily effected Debbindro Sing's expulsion. From his brother's death up to his flight, Debbindro Sing's tenure of the Rajaship was only three months. He fled to Cachar, and had not recovered from the fatigue of his flight, when he was joined by his nephews, Nur Sing's sons, who had accompanied Chunder Kirtee Sing and been so instrumental in expelling him. These young men dissatisfied with Chunder Kirtee Sing, had, with the purpose of overthrowing him, suddenly attacked him. They were unsuccessful, and hence their flight. Persuaded by them, Debbindro Sing set out from Cachar on an attempt to reach Munnipore, but was driven back before he got half way across the hills. Again he took refuge in Cachar, but to prevent a repetition of such attempt, he was removed to a distance from the Munnipore frontier. Subsequent to this, two more attacks by Princes from Cachar were made upon Chunder Kirtee Sing. These frequent attempts of Princes from Cachar to upset the Government of Munnipore were peculiarly distressing to the country, and most prejudicial to British influence. The Princes in Cachar were frequently warned that if found preparing for such attempts, they would be removed to a distance from the frontier. Warnings were ineffectual to deter them, and the example set by the Princes in Cachar was, it was reported about, to be followed by those in Burma. The accession of a Prince from Burma would at once destroy British influence. Such a contingency it was necessary to prevent. With this view, and for the benefit of the country of Munnipore, Chunder Kirtee Sing was declared under the special protection of the British Government, and that Government undertook to oppose and punish any one attempting to upset him. As warnings had been disregarded by the Princes in Cachar so was this declaration, and the threat contained in it had to be put in force against a party of Princes who were pursued by British Troops from Cachar into

Munnipore. Since this occurrence no other attempts have been made, and Chunder Kirtee Sing being only twenty-seven years of age, there is every prospect of his long holding the guddee. His eldest son has been made Joobraj.

The foregoing sketch of the history of Munnipore might have been lengthened by details of warfare carried on by certain Munnipoorees against their conquerors, but as this warfare was not organized, but consisted of acts of vengeance of isolated bodies or individuals, whilst the country was without a recognized head, and from which nothing resulted, I have not thought them worth recording. Nor have I thought it worth while to mention, after the expulsion of Marjeet Sing, and, whilst the Burmese were still in possession of the country, the simultaneous assumption of Rajaship by several minor Princes, and the consequent quarrels and fights between their respective followers; for although the details would illustrate the anarchy prevailing in the country, the acts of the Princes did not affect except to strengthen the supremacy of the Burmese.

In their various invasions of the country, the Burmese carried into captivity the larger portion of the inhabitants. Of those not made captives some escaped to the British provinces, some managed to subsist themselves amongst the hill people, and some amongst the marshes in the Southern part of the valley. From the latter, and from a few who returned from the British provinces and from the hills, has sprung the present population, which may be estimated at 50,000.

This population is composed of different classes. The principal is the Meitheis, next the Phoongnai, after whom the Teng kul, the Ayokpa, the Kei, the Looe and Mussulman. The Meithoi population is divided into four parts called "Punnahs," which are designated in the order of their seniority "Kaphum," "Lai phum," "Ahulloop" and "Niharoop." The Punnahs perform "laloop" or service for ten days in rotation, thus bringing every male in the country above sixteen years of age on duty, ten days in forty. This service is a due to the State, none are remunerated for it. The head of each family or tribe furnishes the proper persons for the different services required of that tribe. The immediate family of the "Peepa" or head of the tribe, is not called upon to perform any heavy duty. Its post is near the Raja, acting as "Ningthau selba" or personal attendants. The family next in seniority has a heavy duty to

perform in the "Lai kai." The third has the "Lal mee" and the fourth the "Sungsaa roi." The laloop of the second and fourth families works generally in unison. Their chief duty is to make houses and bridges for which they cut and bring the materials. The Lalmees were in former days the Soldier of Munnipore, but since the raising of the Troops before mentioned in the time of the Raja Gumbeer Sing, the Lalmees' duties have become civil. Of the families after the fourth, the places are not fixed, some are "Khoot naiba" or artificers, as gold-smiths, black-smiths, carpenters, workers in brass and bell metal, &c. &c., who all have their laloop in which they perform any work in their respective lines they may be called upon to do; some again attend to the Raja's elephants, some to his ponies, &c. The Brahmins even have their laloop, during which they cook for the Raja and their idol Govindjee. In fact, excepting the lowest description of service, there is scarcely any which is not performed by some part of the Meitheis population. The heads of the Punahs and all the Officers required in connection with them, are appointed by the Raja from amongst his favourites, and generally without reference to their origin. The appointment to office exempts the holder's immediate family from the performance of any heavy duty, and if above a certain rank, entitles his heirs to the distinction of bearing silver spears and being horsemen in attendance on the Raja, distinctions, however, not now-a-days, much coveted. A fixed allowance is not attached to any office. Some Officers are entitled to "Loee-il," that is, to a follower or followers, who perform any work they may be set to. The Loee-ils dislike this, and usually compound with those they should attend for a sum of money, which having paid, they remain at their homes. Individuals belonging to any laloop who are anxious to remain at home, can do so by paying their chief Officers. Sick people even have to pay if they miss their laloop. These monies are the perquisites of the Officers, and form the chief emoluments of office. A few high Officers have Naga villages given to them. Until lately, the privilege of "Yim tinaba" was given to Officers of high rank, that is, the family or tribe from which he sprang or any other made over to him by the Raja had to serve him—thus if he was building a house all the tribe assisted, and if his wife went abroad, the wives of the tribe attended her. This was a most distasteful custom, and was done away with by Debindro Sing.

The Phoongnai, is divided into Hitakphalba and Potsungba. The Hitakphalba is called so from his having to attend to the Raja's hooka. The Potsungba spreads the cloth for sitting on. The duties engrafted on these are too many to enumerate.

Of the Tengkul, the chief duty is gardening. They sometimes also hew stones and make vessels of that material. Both the Phoongnai and Tengkul were originally slaves of the Raja.

On a change taking place in the rulers of the country, it was formerly the custom to seize the slaves of those who had held office and to divide them amongst the adherents of the new ruler. This practice, when the changes of rulers became so very frequent, as it latterly did, was found to entail upon individuals more hardship than the worth of the slave. Slaves therefore when seized were not distributed amongst adherents, but made to work for the Raja under the name of Ayokpa. Their principal work is gardening. They used to be recruited by children of free men by slaves, but this is now discontinued.

The particular duty of the Kei (originally slaves of the Raja) was to provide and pound the rice for the Raja's household. Formerly they were sufficient for this purpose, but they are not so now, and in consequence, what is called a Kei-roi-thau has been fixed upon the residents, with certain exceptions of all places but the Capital. This Kei-roi-thau "or work of Keis" is not confined only to the supply of rice, but may be said to embrace any work or the supply of any article the Raja chooses, and is from this arbitrariness most oppressive.

The Looe population consists of people who pay tribute, and is considered so inferior that the name Meithei is not given to it. Indeed, so much have the Looes been looked down upon, and kept apart, that many of the Looe villages have preserved languages of their own ; the Looe population is exceedingly useful. Amongst them are the silk manufacturers, the smelters of iron, the distillers of spirits, the makers of earthen vessels for containing water or for cooking in, the cutters of posts and beams and canoes, manufacturers of salt, fishers, cutters of grass for the Raja's ponies, the payers of tribute in "Sel," the coin of the country, &c. Of the Looes in the valley, the "Sel Looe" is considered the lowest. As a punishment a Munniporee is sometimes degraded to a Looe. After a short time it is usually remitted ; but if not, no punishment could be more severe, for it affects not only the

individual himself, but his family and descendants, who all become Loees. The village of Shoogoonoo is peopled by the descendants of Munniporees made Loees by way of punishment. The villages of the Loees have their Khoollakpa or village chief, their Hunjabas, and Heedungs, who are all appointed by the Raja. The village of Kukching, the seat of the iron manufacturer is under a hereditary chief called Boodheecraj, at the same time that it retains its Khoollakpa. And the Meeyang or people from the West, the grass-cutters, are under one who is styled Kalaraj. The Meeyangs are descendants of people from the Western Plains who were captured in arms against Munnipore, and of some who immigrated of their own accord. At one time they are said to have been very numerous, and their former chief place of residence Meeyang-yim-phan, which is well situated on an elevation raised by manual labour, could not have been thus raised unless they had been numerous. They amongst themselves always speak their own language which is a dialect of Hindee, but they all understand and most of them can speak Munniporee.

The Munniporee Mussulman population arose from Munniporee men having taken as wives Mussulman women before the doing so was much cared about, or before the regular introduction of Hindooism. On the introduction of that religion, they, with their descendants, were obliged to become Mussulmans. This original population was increased by Mussulmans from the West, who came and settled in Munnipore. The Mussulman population appears before the devastation of the country by the Burmese to have attained a very considerable amount, but as was the case with all the other sections of the Munnipore community, the greater portion of it was carried into captivity by these ruthless invaders, and the present Mussulmans are the descendants of the few that then escaped being captured. The Mussulmans are divided into four principal divisions, sepoys, gardeners, turners, and potters. They are under a Kazee, and have a number of other Officers quite disproportioned to their numerical amount. The Kazee is not appointed on account of his knowledge of the laws which ought to govern Mussulmans, but on account of the service he may have done the Raja as a partisan or a menial servant. This arrangement, the whole Mussulman population being very ignorant of the creed they profess, is not attended with the inconvenience which it would be amongst

a better informed people. The Munniporee Mussulmans are very industrious, indeed, I think them the most industrious portion of the population of Munnipore. They hold the same character in Cachar, where a good many are now settled. They, the Phoongnai, Tengkul, &c., serve laloop with the Punnahs.

Before concluding this sketch of the people composing the population it may be as well here to notice the seploys of Munnipore, for although properly belonging to the Punnahs, they have become under, in my opinion, a very mistaken policy, distinct from them in every thing except the universal institution of laloop. When first raised, they were entirely supported by the British Government. Whilst thus supported, their children, when fit for the different duties required of them by their Punnahs, were available for them. And on a casualty occurring, the desire to receive pay lessened the difficulty of filling it up. But when the support of the British Government was withdrawn, and a piece of land was given to each man in lieu of pay, the recruiting of the force was no longer an easy matter. Individuals were forced to become seploys, and seploys' sons had to be prohibited from performing other duties in order that they might succeed their fathers. But these sons again begat sons who were again kept from other duties, on the pretext, that they also were to succeed their fathers, and when it was attempted to cause the supernumeraries to take the proper duties of their Punnahs, so much dissatisfaction was created amongst the force, that the authorities were glad to leave them to themselves. In this manner has arisen a population, which being called sepoy, is exempt from almost every duty performed by the rest of the people, and from every tax which increases every year, and which as it increases must weaken the Government of Munnipore. The seploys are settled at convenient distances in villages around the capital. Should their presence be urgently required, a signal of three guns collects the whole in the course of a day. Each man is entitled to one "purree" and one "sungum" of land, which in English measure amounts to about three acres. This he cultivates and subsists himself on. Duty, as with the Punnahs, is for ten days in forty. But should it be necessary to detain the men beyond this period, they are entitled to rations of rice and salt. The men first raised, having been trained by British Officers, and having seen some service in the field, formed a body of troops which might have opposed successfully an equal

number of Burmese. But of these men only a few ineffectives remain, and the present force, though composed of young men, is not to be compared with the first. Had the Munnipore Government followed after the British superintendence, and support of its troops was withdrawn, the system of training the men, and giving them some ball practice, the deterioration of the force would not have been so great. But not having even attempted this, and having looked only to its numerical increase, it has, whilst increasing in numbers, decreased in efficiency. None of the men, I may say, know how to handle their muskets, and most of them have never fired a shot out of them. Against disciplined troops, such a force would be perfectly useless, and I fear it could not oppose successfully a force of Burmese of numbers much inferior to it. Inefficient, however, as it is, the musket makes it an object of terror to the surrounding hill tribes.

The Munnipore State was re-established by the British Government professedly in order that between their frontier and that of Burma, they might have a neutral and independent territory. In case of war it is clearly impossible that a State so small could preserve neutrality. By our having enabled it to become independent, it would naturally be expected at any time to lean to the British side, and a British Resident having been placed in the country, it appears to me that he should have encouraged the partiality to the British, and in case of a necessity for the State's taking the British side arising, that he should have endeavoured that it should do so in an efficient state. It is, therefore, I think to be regretted that, when the British superintendence was withdrawn from the troops, they were maintained at a strength they had attained under extraneous support, and I consider it would have been much more for the interest of the State itself, and for that of the British Government, had the troops been reduced to a thousand men, instead of having been retained at the strength they had attained, and afterwards encouraged to increase to the amount they have. To keep up a thousand men in a tolerably efficient state would tax to the utmost the means of this country. It cannot maintain the present amount (including Officers) 3,600 in an efficient state, and as I have before said it is not attempted. The services of the troops of Munnipore, therefore, on an emergency would be of no use. The inefficiency of the force has not escaped the attention of the British Government. Schemes for its im-

provement have been entertained, but as the pressure of circumstances causing their entertainment have ceased, so the schemes have been discarded.

A short time before the accession of Gureeb Nawez, some few Munniporees began to profess Hiudooism, and since then their Rajas having successively adopted that faith, the profession of it has extended to nearly all. But although they thus profess Hindooism, they have not given up their ancient worship, and above three hundred deities are still propitiated by appropriate sacrifices of things abhorrent to real Hindoos. Their maibees, that is priestesses, for before the introduction of Hindooism there were no priests, are still in great request, more especially in cases of sickness or adversity, and what they give out as the oracle of the particular deity addressed is reverently listened to and acted on. The Raja's peculiar god is a species of snake called Pa-kung-ba, from which the Royal family claims descent. When it appears, it is coaxed on to a cushion by the priestess in attendance, who then performs certain ceremonies to please it. This snake appears, they say, sometimes of great size, and when he does so it is indicative of his being displeased with something. But as long as he remains of diminutive form, it is a sign he is in good humour. Particular families too have particular gods, and these at stated periods they worship, or literally "make happy." This worship consists in a number of married women and unmarried girls led by priestesses, accompanied by a party of men and boys all in dresses of a former time, dancing and singing, and performing various evolutions in the holy presence. The women carry in their hands fruits, &c., part of which is presented to the deity, and part scrambled for by the girls. In some instances, the god is represented by an image, but often there is no such representation, and a place is merely prepared in which he is supposed to be during the worship. The presence of the god, however, in either way, impresses the worshippers with no awe; on the contrary, it appears to be a cause of fun and jollity. A people who act thus cannot be very strict Hindoos. In fact, their observances are only for appearance sake, not the promptings of the heart. Children up to ten or twelve years of age eat every sort of food without regard to the Hindoo notions of purity or impurity. And it is a common practice for old people to abandon altogether Hindoo observances. The Brahmins too, being the

descendants of those who first came into the country by wives of the Kei caste given them by the Raja, and their sons again having taken in marriage Munniporee wives, and many families of Brahmins having continued to do so till now, have become in reality Munniporees. And although they are treated with much outward show of respect, still inwardly they are not felt to be of the superior caste claimed by them, and at times have been taunted with being the sons of Keis. Thus Hindooism with Munniporees is but a fashion. The very early marriages of Hindostan are not approved of, and I may say never take place. Polygamy is common. Suttee is unknown ; widows are not treated as in Hindostan : they may marry again, eat such food, and dress in such style, as they please. Apostates cannot at once return to their old standing, but Nagas or Loces may at once profess Hindooism, and receive the thread of the Khetree. The Raja, Brahmins, and male members of the Royal family, give the thread indiscriminately, but to receive it from the Raja and become his disciple, seems to be the preferred method.

A religion professed, not from conviction, but because it is a fashion ; and a form of Government, such that it is quite against the interest of the people to exhibit their real state, have made the Munniporees habitual deceivers. Truth abstractedly they admire, but falsehood is not detested ; and when it suits their views or supposed interests, is never hesitated at. Habitual deceivers themselves, they always suspect deceit in others. Altogether, their morality is low, but still crime is not excessive.

The women in Munnipore are not confined as in Hindostan. They manage all the domestic concerns ; nay more than that, they are more supporters of their families than their husbands are, and in many cases they support them entirely. The sepoys having lands given them which they cultivate, or if unable to do so, which they rent to others for a certain allowance of rice or money which would buy as much, their families may be said to be supplied with rice by the men, but for every thing else almost, they are dependent on the women. Besides the sepoys, others of course cultivate land, but the fear of the "Kei-roi-thau" before spoken of, and other annoyances, deter a very large number from doing so. Rather than enlure these they reside in the capital, eschewing cultivation, and in such cases they and their families are supported by the exertions of their wives. There is a market daily

attended only by women. Every woman carries a basket containing something not immediately required for the consumption of her household; this she barteres for something immediately wanted, or she sells it and purchases what she wants with the proceeds. After market she returns and prepares the dinner for the family. This done she will prepare her cotton for spinning the thread, with which she will afterwards make cloth for her husband, herself and family. Though thus useful and laborious, women are but indifferently treated. Considering this, the many temptations they are exposed to, and the unbounded opportunities they have for any bad end, I must say they appear to me to be more virtuous than under the circumstances would have been expected. These remarks I am sorry to say do not apply to the females of the ruling family, or to their descendants in the first generation at least. They are notorious for laxity, to check which I have never heard of an attempt. Although to become man and wife, it is not necessary that the marriage ceremony should be performed, still it is usually performed, but as often after, as before co-habitation. A man can put away his wife without any fault on her part, and if a person of influence he may do so without its being noticed. The rule, however, is, that if a man puts away his wife without any fault on her part, she takes possession of all his property except a drinking vessel and the cloth round his loins. A man and wife may separate by mutual consent, and a wife may quit her husband on giving the value of a slave. Women are really the slaves of their husbands; they are sold in satisfaction of their debts, and I have heard of men pawning their wives for money to purchase some office or even a pony. There is a separate Court for the judgment of matters between man and wife. It is called the Paja, and consists of a President "Paja Hulba," and twelve members, with various Officers attached. The members were formerly hereditary, but in these days hereditary "Fumtaus" do not suit the money-loving views of the authorities, and they are made arbitrarily for a consideration, and as arbitrarily dismissed when another candidate offers a larger sum. The presidency of the Court appears to be the right of the family called Paja Hulbum, which is descended from the Royal family; that family however now only holds it when it suits the Raja's convenience. This Court is most corrupt, but that a Court seated by corruption should not be so, cannot be expected.

In Munnipore there is no law. The will of the reigning Prince is paramount to everything. Treason is the highest degree of crime. Murder is next, and is reckoned a capital offence, though not always, if money be judiciously applied, treated as such. If committed by a Brahmin or by a woman, neither would be punished capitally. The utmost punishment of the Brahmin would be his expulsion from the country ; of the woman, her exposure with shaved head in the Bazaar. The Chirap, the only Court, besides the Paja, judges every matter brought before it, not in the jurisdiction of the latter. Formerly, it had 60 or 80 hereditary members, but as with the Paja, the members do not now inherit their seats, but obtain them by means of money. As might be expected, they are corrupt in the extreme, and implicitly subservient to the Raja, unless in most glaring cases, justice without a bribe is not looked for ; and even in glaring cases it would be considered dangerous not to bribe some of the leading members. But glaring or not glaring, bribed or not bribed, were it intimated to them that the Raja's views inclined in a certain direction, in compliance with such views would the case be decided. And if it were even thought that the Raja interested himself in any case, though he had expressed no opinion on it, it would remain undecided, from a fear of offending him by giving a decision which might be against his wishes. There is no law as to the descent of property. It is willed away according to the pleasure of the testator, but is generally given to those individuals of the family who are most in need of it without reference to seniority.

The dwelling houses of the Munniporees are all of the same form, but those of the rich are larger, and constructed of better materials than those of the poor, that is, the posts and beams of the houses of the former are of wood, whilst those of the latter are of bamboo. The walls of both are of reeds plastered with a mixture of earth and cow dung, and the roofs of all are thatched with grass. All the dwelling houses face to the eastward, in which direction they have a large open Verandah. In this Verandah the family sits during the day, and in it all the work of the household is carried on, except cooking, which is performed inside ; in the South side of the Verandah is the seat of honor. Here a mat or cloth is laid for the head of the family, upon which no one intrudes. Inside, the house is without partitions. The bed of the head of the family, is placed in what is called the Lup lengka, close to the

wall on the South side about the middle. It is usually screened by mats. The daughters usually sleep on the North side. There are no windows in the houses, the only light admitted being by two doors, one opening into the open Verandah, the other to the North, near the north-western corner of the house. The fire-place is on the floor towards the north-west corner. There is no chimney. The fuel used is generally dried roed jungle. This answers every purpose in the warm weather, but is a sorry substitute for wood in the colder months. Connected with the making of their houses are many superstitious practices. First, the house must be commenced on a lucky day, and that day having been fixed by the astrologer ; on it, (it makes no difference whether the other materials are ready or not) the first post is erected. The post is bound towards the top with a band of cloth over which is tied a wreath of leaves and flowers. Milk, juice of the sugar-cane and ghee are poured upon the lower extremity, and into the hole in the ground in which it is to be fixed are put a little gold and silver. The number of bamboos forming the body of the frame for the thatch must not be equal on the North and South sides. If they were so, misfortune, they consider, would overtake the family. The other superstitions of the same kind are too numerous to mention. And it is not merely in reference to their houses that they are superstitious ; they are so in every matter. Superstition constantly sends them to consult their maibees and pundits, who earn an easy livelihood by prescribing remedies to allay their fears. I may here shortly notice the Maibees. They are said to owe their institution to a princess who flourished hundreds of years ago, but whether they have preserved all their original characteristics I cannot certainly affirm. At present, any woman who pretends to have had a "call" from the deity or demon, may become a priestess. That she has had such call is evinced by incoherent language and tremblings, as if possessed by the demon. After passing her novitiate she becomes one of the body, and practices with the rest on the credulity of the people. They put some rice, or some of the coin of the country into a basket, and turning it about with incantations they pretend to divine from it. I have listened to their divinations, and wondered that any one would consult them twice. They dress in white. Some of them are in good circumstances, having land and slaves attached to the peculiar deity to which they officiate. They also have laloop.

In their intercourse amongst themselves, the Munniporees are ceremonious. They address one another by the name of the office they may hold, or may have held, or as younger or elder brothers. To call a man "Angāng," literally child, is most respectful, and when called by a superior to answer "Aigya" is the most respectful response. The Raja and members of the Royal family call all male Munniporees "eepoo," grandfather; and females, "eebel," grandmother. The male members of the Royal family are all called "sunna," or golden; the females, "seesa." Their actions are described in a different style of language from that of the rest of the people; thus, they do not walk but move; they do not sleep but recline. A common Munniporee, if riding, would be spoken of as "sagontongle," a Prince as Sagonnetle." The eating of the Commoner would be designated "chāk chābā," of the Prince, "look hābā" and so on. Individuals are spoken of and known by their surnames; the laiming, or if I may use the expression, the Christian name, being seldom known to or used by any but the nearest relatives. All but the Royal family have surnames. The Christian name is written last. The introduction of surnames took place in the reign of Chalamba, about two hundred years ago, and of the laiming since the profession of Hindooism. The surnames are evidently derived from some peculiarity in the individuals who first bore them. The oldest family of Brahmins in the country is called Hungoibumi. Hungoi means a frog, and that such a name should be given to a person who bathed so much more frequently than Munniporees had hitherto been accustomed to see, seems very natural. The same is the case with almost every family; all the surnames indicating either the profession, or some peculiarity of its original holder.

The men dress in the same way as they do in Hindostan; but as a people, the Munniporees far surpass the people to the West in the cleanliness of their garments. The dress of the women is quite different from that worn by the women to the West. It consists of a striped cotton or silk cloth passed round the body under the armpits and over the breast, a jacket, and a sheet. Unless permitted by the Raja, various articles of dress and ornament cannot be worn, and permission to wear any of these articles is much coveted. Persons of a high rank are permitted to have carried before them a red woollen cloth; of a less rank, a green woollen cloth; and of a less still, a cloth of

cotton manufacture. These they use as rugs to sit upon, and it is only for such use they are prized; as articles of dress they may be used by any who can afford to buy them. Amongst the men the forepart of the head is shaved. In the remaining part the hair is preserved in its natural state. It is combed backwards, and is sometimes coiled up in the folds of their head dresses, but generally tied up in a knot behind. Married women, and some who are not married, comb their hair back and tie it up behind. Young women do not tie it up behind. In front they comb it straight, cutting it in a circle from ear to ear across the forehead and a little above the eyebrows. Over the ears it is allowed to grow so as to cover them. Here it is again cut the breadth of the ear, and thence in the hinder part is allowed to grow naturally. Perfectly straight hair is considered beautiful; curly locks are laughed at. The water in which rice has been steeped before cooking is used as a wash for the hair. It gives a glossy appearance, but a most disagreeable smell to the hair.

The Dussera, or as it is called in Munnipore "Kwaktalba," is the principal festival introduced with Hinlooism. At it the tributaries lay presents before the Raja and renew their engagements of submission. Honorary dresses, plumes of feathers, and other baubles which are highly prized, are distributed to persons who, during the past year, may have distinguished themselves, or to others who at some former period had done so, but whose merit had passed unrewarded.

The principal Munniporee festivals are the Heeyang, Lumchail, and the Hauchong. The Heeyang continues for three days. The first day is devoted to a boat race between the Kaphum and Laiphum Punnahs, followed by a match at hocky on horse-back, wrestling, putting, and jumping. The second day is devoted to the same description of matches between the Ahulloop and Niharoop. And the third to a repetition between the Hitākphallā and Potsungba. In these matches great emulation is exhibited between the Punnahs. The boat race is not a fair race, but a struggle between the rowers on either side, in which those who can deal the hardest blows are usually the victors. The boats are about 90 feet long, cut out of one tree, and broad enough for two men to stand abreast, using their oars or paddles. The other games are all fair enough and have their admirers, but the game of Munnipore is hocky on horseback, a thoroughly manly

and most exciting exercise. The Lumchail is merely a foot race. It is between the Punnalis, and excites much rivalry. The best runner is exempted from all duty for life. At the Hauchong the different tribes of hill people subject to Munnipore compete with one another in feats of agility and strength. The sports of the day conclude with a feast, at which they are regaled with the flesh of cows, buffaloes, dogs, cats, &c., which have died in the valley. The flesh is dried and preserved on purpose for this feast, and being supplied with plenty of spirits, the participants in the Hauchong, are usually before the evening, "o'er a' the ills of life victorious."

Doubtless the encouragement given to the games before mentioned has had a great effect in producing the general good muscular development of the Munniporees, who, though short in stature, are usually well made, strong and active. In youth they are usually good looking, but their good looks, more especially the women, they very soon lose. From the heavy labour the women are subject to such a result might have been expected; but as the men do almost nothing, their early coarseness must have some other cause. A Munniporee with a beard is never met with, and a good moustache is so rare that people are at times indicated by this feature. The upper lip is usually bare, but the hair of the head is plentiful and coarse, and baldness appears very rare.

Having in the foregoing narrative made frequent mention of slaves, that slavery exists will have been inferred. But if the word "slaves" has conveyed to the mind the idea of people in the condition of the slaves of America, it is a wrong one. Many become slaves voluntarily; some of them with the view of discharging a money debt which they cannot otherwise do, and some from sheer laziness. They live in the same house as their master, eat with him, and are altogether like members of the family. To abuse and ill-use slaves is the exception.

These remarks refer more especially to Munniporees in a state of slavery. The hill people occasionally sell themselves; but more frequently they are sold by their relatives. There are two descriptions of slaves;—one, the absolute property of the buyer, called "meenai-chanaba," the other, "asālbā" or a slave for such time as the money paid to him or advanced on him may not be paid back. The latter is like giving work in lieu of the interest of the money paid, and

should the person who becomes "asālbā" get sick, he is obliged to give a substitute, or make good in coin the labour lost in the interval of sickness. Of course to the asālbā no considerable sum would be advanced unless he promised to work for at least one cultivating season. The hill people who are slaves are not perhaps so well treated as the Munniporees in a state of slavery, but there are many checks upon ill-use. If not satisfied with their condition they run to some other house where slaves are better treated. The master makes a point, if possible, of paying their price, usually, however, not in full, for the circumstance of a slave running to another's protection is considered a sign of his having been ill-treated, and as justifying an abatement. Slaves too, often abscond to the hills, where they conceal themselves in the hill villages; but as they are apt there to be apprehended, they usually prefer passing into the British territory where they are at once free. Thus, those who have slaves are under the necessity of treating them well, and slavery is much modified.

Whether civilization in its advance proportionately increases the happiness of individuals may be questioned. It certainly tends to their isolation. A person in London might die all alone of sickness without its being known to, or even much cared for, by his next door neighbour. This could not well happen in Munnipore. Each district divides itself into neighbourhoods, who again divide into "singloop;" or "wood clubs." The elders of the neighbourhood settle all minor disputes occurring in it, and in case of the illness of a member they tell off individuals to attend on the sick person, whilst should he die, the wood club to which he belongs brings the wood for his funeral pyre. The sympathy of his neighbours and their attentions must have a soothing and beneficial effect upon the sick person, and the depression of spirits which, more especially in epidemics, weighs down a people, must be considerably alleviated.

Beyond the virtues of some few plants, the Munniporees have little idea of medicine. A few daring practitioners administer remedies internally; but the general practice is to apply them externally. Their chief reliance, however, in the treatment of diseases, is on manipulation of the belly. In cases of flatulence I can testify to the virtue of this manipulation, and it appears of use in the fevers of the country. It is usual in sickness to present offerings in propitiation of the deities, whether of the

water or of the dry land, who are supposed to have caused the patient's illness. These offerings are placed in the water for the deities of that element, and for those of the land in the *path* last passed over by the patient. Much confidence is placed in the beneficial effect of these offerings, and I have no doubt that this confidence tends to the patient's recovery.

The in-door amusements of the Munniporees are various. The amusement in its season most enjoyed is "Kangsanaba," a game as peculiar to Munnipore as that of hocky on horseback. It is played only in the spring, the players being generally young women and girls, with usually a sprinkling of men on each side. The game seems to cause great excitement, and there is great emulation between the sides. The Kang is the seed of a creeper ; it is nearly circular, about an inch and a half in diameter and about three quarters of an inch thick. This is placed on the ground upright, at one time with its broadside towards the party by whom it is to be struck, at another edge-wise. When the Kang is placed with its broadside to the party, it is to be pitched at with an ivory disk, when it is placed edge-wise, it is to be struck by the disk propelled on its flat side along the surface of the ground by the force of the middle finger of the right hand acting off the fore-finger of the left. A good player can propel the disk in this way with great force and precision. The side having most hits wins. The whole is closed by a feast at the expense of the losers. Conundrums are a fertile source of amusement. They appear usually far-fetched, and sometimes not over-delicate. The tale of Khamba and Thoibee, sung by their esiesukpa or bards, never fails, with a popular singer, to rivet attention. The scene of this tale and the place where it was originally sung is Moirang. The hero and heroine are persons said to have flourished hundreds of years ago. Thoibee is the daughter of the Moirang Chief's brother. She loves Khamba, a lad poor in worldly riches, but rich in personal beauty, of good descent, great modesty, courage, strength and agility. Thoibee herself is a young lady of unsurpassed beauty, and Khamba having seen her by chance whilst boating on the Logtak, loves her at first sight. But the course of true love never yet ran smooth, and it was no exception with these lovers. A person named Kong Yangba saw Thoibee's love for Khamba, and wishing to gain her for himself, he used all the means that a powerful connection gave him to crush Khamba. The various

perils through which Khamba has to pass, and the constancy of Thoibee, form the subject of the song. After having won his foot race speared his tiger, caught a wild bull, and been tied to the foot of an elephant, Khamba gains Thoibee, who also passed through various troubles. The end is tragical. Khamba doubts his wife, and wishing to try her fidelity, she, not knowing who he was, spears him. Having discovered what she had done, she spears herself. Some of the characters introduced in the story are very good. The constant repetition of this tale only seems to increase the desire to hear it. Thoibee is regarded as a goddess, and that Khamba was a man of giant proportion, is held to be uncontested. This idea of the great size of Khamba is not, however, derived merely from his celebrity in song ; that their ancestors were giants is believed by all. Some of the language used in their songs is quite different from that commonly spoken. The same is the case in their writings ; but the meaning of the songs is known to most, whereas the writings are intelligible only to the initiated. Amongst the hill tribes there is the same difference between the common language and that in their songs. The singers of the adventures of Khamba and Thoibee accompany their song with the notes of the "pêna," the solitary musical instrument of Munnipore, a sort of fiddle, with one string of horse hair, the body of which is formed of the shell of a cocoanut. On the bow of the fiddle is a row of little bells which jingle in harmony with the air.

A branch of a tree crooked in this form  the end of which is faced with iron, forms the Munniporee plough. To this a buffaloe is attached between a couple of shafts thus  With this instrument the ground when dry is little more than scratched. The plough is held in one hand, and the buffaloe, by means of a string passed through his nose, and a vocabulary he seems to understand, is guided by the other. Instead of the buffaloe, two bullocks are sometimes attached to the plough, one on each side of a centre pole. The operation of scratching up the soil and preparing the field for the reception of the rice seed commences in February ; and in May, they sow what is called "poong hool" or dry seed cast in dry ground. In June the rains having set in, the field is brought by successive ploughings and harrowings into a state of liquid mud, and in this the pung phel is cast. The seed for the pang phel is first quickened by being moistened with water and kept in a

covered basket until it shoots. As this seed floats on the surface of the mud, it has to be carefully watched until it takes root, and three or four leaves have sprung up, in order to protect it from wild ducks and other birds. After this comes the "lingba" or transplanting. The seed for the plants which are destined to be transplanted are usually sown very close in plots carefully prepared for the purpose. When the transplanting season arrives, the plants are pulled in handfuls out of the ground, the roots are by washing divested of all earth attaching to them, and having been taken to the field, they are one by one separately inserted in the mud. For a time after transplanting they look as if they were all withered up, but they soon spring up and afford an excellent crop. If the ground has been carefully deprived of weeds before sowing the crop, weeding afterwards is not required. The only cultivation of any importance is that of rice. Not a particle of manure is ever placed on the ground, and yet year after year good crops are raised on the same spot. The yield has of course lessened from what it was, but its being still so very considerable as it is, evinces a very rich soil. The main stay however of Munnipore is the crop raised at Thobal and its vicinity. There the river once at least in the year inundates the rice-fields, giving them amazing fertility. About Thobal they weed with a harrow, which drawn by a buffaloe over the rice-field, uproots indiscriminately the weeds and the rice. The former die, but the rice plant takes root again and is not injured. When the rice begins to ripen, it has to be watched against the depredations of immense flights of birds. Deer and other wild animals also do a great deal of mischief, and against them precautions have to be taken. The rice having ripened is cut with a knife slightly curved at the top, and having a rough edge like a saw. As it is cut it is laid in handfuls on the ground, and when dry tied up in sheaves. These sheaves are carried to the part of the field most convenient for the purpose, and the rice beat from them on a large reed mat. After having been winnowed by means of fans, the rice is ready for the granary and removed to it. This sun-dried rice keeps very well in husk, but when cleared of the husk it can be kept for a very short time only. The straw is left lying in a pile around the place where the rice was beat out. Except as fuel no use is made of it.

The rent paid to the State upon the "purree," which is equivalent to about three of our acres, is nominally fixed at two baskets of rice in the

husk, but generally before the year is over, thirteen are exacted. Were this all, it would be borne without a murmur, but as during the time of cultivation, the cultivators must reside near their fields, and thus become liable to the "Kei-roi-thau" before noticed, people at the Capital, who otherwise would cultivate, shun doing so, and the supply of food is consequently much less than it would otherwise be. In a country like Munnipore so entirely isolated, and depending on itself, anything which tends to lessen the supply of food may, it is almost unnecessary for me to observe, produce disastrous results.

The domestic animals of the Valley of Munnipore are the buffaloe, cow, horse, dog and cat. Ducks, geese and pigeons are pretty generally bred. Fowls only by the Mussulman, Looe, and Naga portion of the population.

The southern part of the valley affords plentiful pasturage for buffaloes which attain a great size. They are much prized for agricultural purposes, and are used besides for dragging timber, bamboos, fire-wood, grain, &c., the two latter being placed on rude truck-like vehicles without wheels. The cow is a much superior animal to that of the adjacent Provinces of Bengal. It affords, however, but little milk, and except to milk, no use is made of it. Bullocks on good pasture, attain a great size. The Mussulmans use them for ploughing, preferring them to the buffaloe, as being more haudy, more especially in their gardens, which are often of great extent, and in the cultivation of which they are most assiduous. The genuine Munnipore horse has nearly disappeared. It was much the same as that of Burma, small, but spirited and strong. The average height about twelve hands. The present breed is generally bad. Munniporees are all fond of their ponies, and children commence riding very soon, for the game of hocky on horseback, whilst it is most attractive in itself, being to the adept a sure road to Royal favor, requires early training. The population generally is thus accustomed to horses, and a stranger is struck by the general absence of fear or awkwardness in their management of them. Attempts have been made to improve the breed of horses by crossing them with under-sized mares from the Hon'ble Company's stud. But the produce turned out bad, and the climate proved so ill-suited to large horses, that all the mares died in a few years.

The principal wild animals found in the valley at all seasons, are the tiger, wild-hog, hog-deer, and a large species of deer peculiar to the country,

which frequents the swamps in the South. The tiger and wild-hog are at times very destructive to human life. I myself know one instance in which a tiger got into a house, killed seven individuals, and was not captured until he had eaten one of them. So destructive have tigers always been, that the whole country is from olden times divided into "kei roops" or "tiger parties," which when a tiger commits mischief in their particular district mark it down, and surround it. This done they cut down the jungle in a circle all round the tiger's lair, protecting themselves during the operation by a fence of nets, behind which again, when the jungle has been cleared, they erect a stockade of reeds and bamboos, when this is finished, they report the fact to the capital, and either the Raja himself, or some one deputed by him, goes and shoots the beast. In former days, before fire-arms were in general use, it was customary to enter the stockade and spear the tiger on foot. This method of dispatching him often cost lives, and they relate how at no further distance back than the reign of Chourjeet Sing, one tiger defied the whole chivalry of Munnipore for several days, and did not yield up his life until he had sacrificed an almost incredible number of souls.

Once a year it is usual to fire the jungle. Then the wild animals make a rush to save themselves. Some escape before the fiery circle has enclosed them. Others surrounded, perish in unavailing attempts to escape, or getting bewildered and maddened by the flames, they rush over the now bare plain. In this state of madness, a hog has often entered a village, run a muck against all he met, and killed and injured many before he himself was placed *hors de combat*.

The best time for shooting is when after the firing of the jungle, the young shoots begin again to sprout. Then early in the morning and towards the evening, the deer may be seen nipping the young shoots, and if the deer be in plenty, a tiger will most probably be awaiting them at no great distance.

The common wild duck is found in the valley throughout the year. Partridges, quail and snipe are abundant; and immense flights of wild geese, and teal of many varieties, diversify for a time annually the Sportsman's amusements.

The Logtak the great resort of these aquatic birds is covered with floating islands. Under these, amongst the roots of the vegetation of which they are formed, fish, in the cold weather, collect in great

numbers, and are caught in the following manner. An island having been cut into a manageable size is pushed to a part of the lake where the water is not very deep, and where the bottom has been paved with stones. There it is fixed by means of long bamboo stakes ; and when the fish have collected in sufficient quantity, a long strip sufficient to surround it, is cut from some other of these floating masses of vegetation. With this the asylum of the fish is surrounded, and a row of stones being placed on the edge nearest the island, that edge sinks down to the prepared bottom, whilst the rest remains upright in the water, and thus forms a wall all round. The fish are now driven out of their sanctuary ; if small, they are taken in nets, if large, they are speared by torch light. The Logtak is also rich in aquatic plants, two of which bear edible fruit. Of the Logtak, Captain Pemberton in his Report on the Eastern Frontier observes, that "the bed has begun very perceptibly to fill up "from the deposits of silt from the surrounding heights which are continually carried into it, and that if this process continues, of which there can be little doubt, a few years will suffice to obliterate the lake altogether, and deprive the Munniporees of their only available supply of the larger descriptions of fish, of which it furnishes no less than twenty-six varieties, eighteen common to the rivers of Bengal, and eight not found "in any of them." Since 1835, the period when Captain Pemberton thus expressed himself, the lake has very visibly filled up, and its waters in the rains spread further over the contiguous low lands. There runs in the lake a range of low hills, the portions of which not covered with water, form islands. On the highest and largest named Tāngā stands the principal village of the fishermen of the lake. The people of Tāngā are Loces, and pay revenue in fish and money. On another of these islands, a few oranges are produced, which Captain Pemberton characterizes as "some of the finest oranges of the country." But in fact no oranges fit to be eaten are to be found in any other part of the valley.

The marshes of the South in the vicinity of the Logtak afford a retreat to serpents of a formidable size, and the whole Valley of Munnipore is much infested by the serpent tribe. Some of them are exceedingly active and bold as the Tānglei. He is fond of ascending bamboos, along the branches of which he moves with great velocity, and if enraged, throws himself from an extraordinary height upon the object of his anger. His bite is said to be mortal. This, added to his great activity and fierceness, makes

the Tānglei an object of much terror. I have seen a pair of them in possession of a bamboo clump in the rear of a house, keep the whole family in a state of great alarm for days. Unable to move about their house, but with the greatest precaution, they applied to me for relief, which I afforded by shooting the pair. The Tānglei is quite as active in the water as he is on dry land. Whilst pursuing in a canoe over innundated ground, a large deer I happened to pass, one of these snakes which had apparently been caught in the flood and become tired of his bath. When first noticed he must have been at least thirty yards off, but raising his head, he made for the canoe with such velocity that though it was paddled by four strong men, he overtook us and would inevitably have been aboard, if I had not prevented him by a shot. The Munniporees give frightful accounts of the effects of some snake bites. The drowsy death, the starting of the blood from every pore, the insatiable and burning thirst, the melting down of the solid mass of the whole form into one heap of putrefaction, these are horrors with which they may be said to be acquainted. They speak too of a "snake god," which when met, utters a loud sound and spits its venom to a great distance. A Kookie left me apparently in perfect health. In passing through a rice field, he saw a black snake as large as his thigh, which uttered a sound, he said like an ox bellowing ! and raised its head above the tall rice, threatening him and his companions. They fled in fear. On reaching his home, the Kookie became ill, his belly swelled, and he has not recovered his health. This is attributed to the snake met in the rice field or to the "snake god."

The insect tribe is numerous and varied. The flea and the bug are pests in most houses, and though Munniporees are personally very cleanly the louse is a companion of all. A caterpillar covered with a coat of brown hair is very numerous ; should it touch one's skin, the spot touched becomes inflamed and itchy. It creeps up the walls of houses, trees, &c., changes its skin, and leaves it sticking there. If incautiously disturbed, the minute hairs are carried about in the air, and produce great irritation and itchiness on whom soever they may alight. Musquitoes are exceedingly numerous. To sleep without mosquito curtains is rare even for the poorest.

The bee, not of the large wax-producing species, but of a smaller kind called "hei-ying-kooe" or "fly-bee," is found in the Valley of Munnipore.

The honey is excellent. Another species, very large, forms its nest in the ground, and is dangerous to the unwary traveller. Instances have occurred of individuals having fallen into these nests, and having been stung to death. The Munniporees when they come upon a bee of this species catch him, and having attached a thread to his body let him loose. By means of the thread his flight is observed, and he can be followed to his nest. The spot is marked, and fire having been procured, the bees, otherwise so formidable, are easily destroyed. The spoil, consisting of comb filled with the young, is considered a *bonne bouche*. I may add another large bee which forms its nest dependent from the branch of a tree, or under the shelter of a wall, the nest being of a most beautiful substance resembling marbled paper. The white ant is very plentiful and proportionately destructive. In its winged state it is eaten by the Munniporees. A species of grasshopper also forms an article of food. I am not aware of there being any new species of insect in Munnipore. The most important of the tribe—the silk-worm—appears to have been imported. The original rearers of the silk-worm came from Kubbo, from whence they appear to have brought the worm. Those that rear the worm also prepare the silk. The silk produced is very good, but the articles manufactured have not attained any great degree of excellence. The mulberry, on the leaves of which the worm is fed; grows luxuriantly in plantations close to the villages of the manufacturers.

In a country in which each family produces nearly all which it consumes, any advancement in the arts can scarcely be expected. But if without other impediments, improvement could take place, it would be repressed under a Government such as that of Munnipore. Under the operation of the laloop, a good artificer works along with a bad one, and receives no more thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of his less skilful associate. He becomes disgusted, and his only aim is to amass quickly, by his superior intelligence, enough to purchase his release from work. This done, he thinks no more of his trade. Thus all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made. What cloths are made are distinguished for strength more than fineness, and the inventive faculties having no play, there is very little variety in pattern. Some little embroidering is practised, in which the same pau-

city of invention is more apparent. Their eating and drinking vessels, principally of bell metal, are substantial, but in shape vary little from those of the West: They have some dyes, and have some taste in the arrangement of colours, but of drawing or painting they have no idea.

Except the roads made by the Raja Chourjeet Sing; but which have been allowed to go to ruin, no public work for the benefit of the people seems to have ever been constructed. Until the present reign, a bridge of any material, but wood or bamboo, was unseen. When the bridge of bricks made by the present Raja (for he has only ventured on one) was finished, people passed over and under it with great apprehension of its falling, and it was a considerable time before they mustered up courage sufficient to ride across it on horse-back.

The Valley of Munnipore may have formed at some former period a large lake which has been gradually filled up by deposits from the surrounding heights. On what substratum these deposits rest, has not, on account of their immense depth, been ascertained, but it has been conjectured by Captain Pemberton, to be limestone rock, limestone having been found all round the valley. Gold in former times is said to have been found in the deposits brought down by the Khongba Rivers, but in these days, though sought for, it has never been found. In page 37 of his Report, Captain Pemberton says:—"Iron, the only metal yet ascertained to exist in Munnipore, is found in the form of titaniferous oxydulated ore, and is obtained principally from the beds of small streams South of Thobal, and the hills near Langatel ; its presence in the latter is ascertained by the withered appearance of the grass growing above it, and in the former it is generally sought for after the rainy season, when the soil has been washed away : an iron headed spear is thrust into the ground, and the smaller particles adhering to it lead to the discovery of the bed in which they had been deposited ; this employment of the spear furnishes an accidental but very striking illustration of the magnetic property being acquired by iron, which is preserved in the same position for any length of time ; the spear of the Munniporee and Naga is almost invariably thrust vertically into the ground, when not in use, and the fact of its being so employed to ascertain the presence of the one, is a very strong proof of the high degree of magnetism

or polarity it must have attained. The loss produced by smelting the ore amounts to nearly 50 per cent., and the Munniporees are perfectly sensible of the difficulty of fusion increasing with the greater purity of "the metal." Confirming my previous remarks on the effect of such a Government as that of Munnipore on the arts, Captain Pemberton states, that—"The principal articles manufactured are such as would be thought "of in the earliest stages of civilization—axes, hoes, and ploughshares "for felling timber, and preparing the ground for Agricultural pur- "poses; spear and arrow heads for self-defence or aggression and the "destruction of game; and blades from one to two feet in length, "which firmly fixed in a wooden or metal handle, under the name of "dāo, forms the inseparable companion of the Munniporee, Burma, "Than and Singpho. With it he clears a passage for himself through "the dense jungle that obstructs his path, notches the steep and slippery "face of the hill he wishes to climb, and frequently owes the preservation "of his life to the skill with which he wields it in the field."

The valley is rich in salt springs, "of which the principal are found" says Captain Pemberton, "on its eastern side, not far from the foot of "the Hills. The best are those of Waikhong, Ningyel, Seng-mai, and "Chundrokhang, where salt is manufactured in quantities not only "sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the valley, but to "be made an article of traffic with the surrounding tribes, who barter "for it their ginger, cloths and cotton." From the articles of barter I purposely omit the tobacco, given by Captain Pemberton, for there is no tobacco amongst the Hill tribes such as a Munniporee would use. "The salt obtained from the springs of Waikhong is far superior to that of the other localities named, and the supply for the use of the royal family is always obtained from thence."

"The spots containing those springs are said to be discovered by a very subtle vapour, which is always found hovering over them at an early hour of the morning; as soon as the fact is clearly ascertained a shaft is sunk down to the spring, and cylinders formed of the hollowed trunks of large trees let perpendicularly into the opening, are preserved in an erect position by ramming earth between them and the sides of the well; the diameter of the cylinders is seldom more than six feet, and the depth varies from forty to sixty feet." All the

salt wells are the property of the Government. The inhabitants of the villages in their vicinity are chiefly Loees, and they are obliged to manufacture for the Raja monthly a certain quantity of salt regulated by the abundance of the spring. For their labour the best workmen receive two baskets, and inferior ones one basket of salt, which is deducted from the total amount they are required to manufacture for the Raja. The Loees, not usually being able of themselves to make the whole quantity of salt required of them, are assisted by Munniporees in needy circumstances, who work with them and receive in remuneration a quantity of salt proportionate to the work they have performed. Munniporees usually confine themselves to the drawing and carrying the brine from the wells to the place where it is evaporated ; but some of them become adepts in forming the round flat cakes in which the salt is prepared, thereby gaining the highest rate of remuneration which such labour commands. The Munniporee's skill, which being profitable, ought to be to him a source of pleasure, becomes instead a source of anxiety ; he fears he may be forced by his Government to remain in his for-a-time-adopted trade, and as soon as he sees his skill has attracted the attention of the Munniporee Superintendents, he deserts the salt manufacture at once.

The money revenue is exceedingly small, the principal item being the compensation, Rupees 6,370 per annum, paid by the British Government for having obliged the Munniporee Government to give up to the Burmese the territory between the Ningthee River and the base of the Yoma Hills. The remainder consists of tribute in "sale" from the "sale" Loees, of rent of fisheries, transit duties, and export and import duties. The total money revenue may be estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand Rupees. Whilst the intercourse with Burma and the British Provinces was infrequent, the Raja being supplied by his people with every thing that a Munniporee could want, the being without a money revenue was not a cause of much anxiety, but with the increase of commerce and intercourse, wants have increased, and the want of a money revenue which before was uncared for has now become a matter of solicitude. To increase the money revenue a change must be effected in the institutions of the country, and as intercourse—social and commercial—increases, and the knowledge thereby gained spreads, the system of Go-

vernment must gradually assimilate itself to that of countries more advanced in civilization.

The principal import into Munnipore is sooparee or betel-nut, of which the Munniporees consume a great quantity. It is paid for chiefly in Rupees. Coarse cloths are exported, but their manufacture decreases with the gradual increase in the demand for cloths of English manufacture. A very profitable trade in buffaloes might be established, but the Munnipore Government by interfering, has driven traders in buffaloes to Kubbo, from which they have, during the last seven or eight years, drawn a very considerable supply. Even with the great disadvantage of an expensive land carriage, the Valley of Munnipore is very favourably situated for commercial purposes, but the system of Government is opposed to the development of commerce ; and the insecurity of traders in the Burmese territory is so great, that I fear commerce must for long be confined to the present restricted scale. Private enterprise will effect much, but the obstacles opposed by half-civilized governments are not easily overcome. To assist traders and encourage trade has been my constant endeavour, and though my success has not been as much as I could have wished, still an improvement has taken place. A considerable traffic in slaves to Burma I have entirely suppressed, and in its place has arisen a small but more healthy trade.

Captain Pemberton in his Report on the Eastern Frontier, mentions a treaty by Gourosbam, promising as one of the articles of tribute to the British Government, Munniporee gold Rupees to the amount of 500 per annum. In this item there must be some as great a mistake, as in the other items of the tribute there is evident exaggeration. Gold, I have before stated, is said to have been found in small quantities in the deposits brought down by the waters of the Khongba, but of gold Rupees or gold coin of any sort I have never heard mention. The only coin known in Munnipore as having been coined and current in the country is of the description at present current, and is of bell metal. The Chief who first coined this money was Kha-kem-ba. The coin issued by him was much larger than it is at present, being of the size and shape here shown :—



In the reign of Paikhomba, the second Chief after Kha-kem-ba, the coin issued was of the oblong form shown :—



In the fourth reign after this, or that of Chinghing-khomba, the oblong coin was divided into four round parts, and that coinage, with the issues of successive Rajahs, forms the present circulating medium. That Ching-tung-khomba and Gourosham ruled conjointly I have before stated ; it is extraordinary therefore if a gold coin did then exist in Munnipore, that there should be no where any trace of it, whilst there is ample record of the baser ones. The Company's Rupee circulates being received at the "sale" value it may bear in the market. The "sale" in circulation being but of small amount, any large quantity of Rupees suddenly brought into the market reduces the value of the Rupee in "sale," and an article whose value in "sale" remains steady, requires in Rupees an extra amount for its purchase. With an increased amount of "sale" in circulation, the alterations in the value of the Rupee would not be so great, and having increased the amount it would be required to be kept up ; but where coinage only takes place by fits and starts, regularity in the value of the Rupee cannot be expected.

With the country briefly described in the foregoing pages, the British Government was brought into unwilling contact by the first Burmese war. At the conclusion of the war, though by the treaty of Yandabo, Munnipore was declared independent, yet being too weak by itself to remain so, and its position being, in a military point of view, of too much importance to permit the chance of the Burmese obtaining the command of it, the British Government has been compelled to guard against such chance, and to retain in the country a Political Agent ; all border disputes (and they have been numerous) having been settled by this Officer, the Burmese have been prevented from coming into collision with the Munnipores, and thus the latter have enjoyed an immunity from Burmese aggression for a period unprecedented in their annals, of more than quarter of a century.

During this interval of peace, Munnipore has increased in population and wealth ; it possesses an immensely fertile soil, and is blessed with a good climate ; but these advantages are, as I have shown, almost overbalanced by the system of Government, and by the religion professed by its rulers, and followed by the people.

Whilst the advantage of immunity from foreign aggression has been fully appreciated, the benefits derived from internal peace have not been so fully acknowledged. There being no upper class, or families possessing a preponderating influence, all Munniporees are upon a par, and every one thinks himself as fit as another for any office however high. The advantages accruing from the possession of office, I have before shown ; and as office alone confers rank, its attainment is the chief ambition of the people. If not to be gained by fair means, the aspirant shrinks not from contemplating revolution for its attainment. In every male member of the Royal family, no matter how distant he may be from the reigning branch of it, they see a means of one day perhaps accomplishing their ends. Hence, numerous as they are, the great respect with which they treat their princes, and the frequent revolutions from which the country has suffered so much. With the view of putting a stop to these calamities, the resolution I have before mentioned to support the present Raja, was come to by the British Government. If the Raja enjoys a long reign, the advantage of a long period of internal peace may be noticed by the people, and the desire to secure this advantage may after his death deter them from hastily entering on projects of revolution, but without a change in the institutions of the country, revolutions—unless restrained by the British Government—will I fear be always imminent.

Had the connexion of the British Government with Munnipore been as willing as it was unwilling, and had it effected nothing more for the country than to give it immunity from the enormous cruelties of the Burmese, that alone would have been much, but by it the country has increased in numbers and in wealth, the oppression of its rulers, as a consequence of the support afforded them, has been checked, and the people obliged to think of other means than revolution for bettering themselves. Prominent amongst these means is commerce. "In the reign of Chourjeet Sing," observes Chaptain Pemberton, "some traffic was carried on by the inhabitants of the Munnipore valley

" with those residing on the banks of the Ningthee River, and in " the Doab of the latter and Irawattee. The intercourse between Munnipore and the more flourishing countries to the westward, was at that time confined to the occasional transit of a few passengers proceeding on " pilgrimages to Western India and Nuddea, and they were subjected to " such extortions by the Kupoee tribe of Nagas occupying the hills of the " intervening tract, and incurred such serious risk of life from the lawless " habits and fierce passions of these irresponsible savages, that the journey " from Munnipore into Cachar, which is now accomplished with perfect " security, was an undertaking of the most serious nature, which all were " anxious if possible to avoid. Since the restoration of the Munnipore " dynasty, and the subjugation of the Kupoees by the late Raja Gumbheer Sing, these obstacles have been permanently removed ; parties of " from two to four Bengalecs (probably the most constitutionally timid " race on the face of the earth) now cross from Cachar into Munnipore " throughout the year with the most perfect security ; and some few " Shans from the banks of the Ningthee, have succeeded within the last " two years in disposing of small investments which they conveyed " through Munnipore to Sylhet." The construction by the British Government of a magnificent road through the mountains from Cachar to the valley has added to the advantages obtained from the subjugation of the Kupoees by the Raja Gumbheer Sing, and the facility of transit afforded by it has considerably increased the commerce with the West. In the commercial movement, the Shans, on the immediate frontier, have participated, and buffaloes alone to the value of from Rupees 30,000 to 50,000 have been for some years past annually exported by them, but beyond the immediate frontier, traders from the West feel too insecure to advance. Looking, however, at the obstacles that have been placed in the way of commerce by the most civilized people, it may be a subject for congratulation that the progress it has made amongst these semi-savages has been so great.

The present Raja was to have been educated under the auspices of the British Government ; indeed, he had commenced taking lessons when his mother carried him out of the country and prevented the project being consummated. Great, however, as the influence of the reigning Prince, in a country in which his will is the law, is, I doubt whether it is a matter for regret that the education proposed was not

given. Superficial acquirements might have imparted a gloss, but with the stronghold of error, Hindooism untouched, little could have been effected for the benefit of the country. When that stronghold has been attacked, I shall agree with Captain Pemberton in these the concluding words of his Report. "In Assam, Munnipore, and Arracan, a propitious commencement has been already made; and standing on the neutral ground which separates Hindooism on the one hand, from Boodhism on the other, the disseminators of sound knowledge, aided by all the influence and talent of the local authorities, are kindling an intellectual flame, which spreading East and West, will illumine the gloom of superstition and ignorance in which their benighted inhabitants now rest, and qualify them for higher destinies than they have ever yet fulfilled. If such be the result of the extension of British influence over the numerous tribes and nations which dwell on our Eastern Frontier, the recollection of the horrors of the Burmese war will fade before the glorious prospect of redeeming many millions of men from such mental debasement, and elevating them to that higher station in the intellectual and moral world, upon which the favoured inhabitants of Europe now stand. We rescued them from a yoke, which has bowed to the dust, the energies of every people, over whom it has been cast; and we may fearlessly refer those who doubt the ameliorating influence of our rule to Arracan, to Cachar, to Munnipore and Assam, and abide the result of a comparison between their past and present condition, between the sufferings they formerly endured and the peace they now enjoy."

#### OF THE HILL TRIBES.

HAVING given some account of the people of the Valley of Munnipore, I shall now proceed to a description of the inhabitants of the hills around it. These in the West are known under the general appellations of Naga and Kookie. In Munnipore they are all embraced in the term Hau. Koupoee, Quoireng, Khongjai, Kamsol, Anal-Namfau, Aimole, Kôm, Koireng, Cheeroo, Chôte, Pooroom, Muntuck, Kârum, Murring, Tangkool, Loohoopa, Mow, Murām, Miyang-khang, Gnamoi, are the names in use amongst Munniporees to distinguish the principal tribes, and though each of these tribes has a distinctive name of its own, often quite different from the Munniporee one, still as with the lat-

ter all are familiar, and as it is the name a stranger would be most likely to hear used, I shall in the subsequent pages speak of them by these names. All of these tribes were much more numerous than they are at present, and not further back than thirty years ago, some of them, who are now represented by but one or two small villages in positions far removed from their former ones, occupied large tracts ; but though reduced in numbers they retain all their particular customs, speak their separate languages, and are objects of much interest. Than the contrast between the comparatively tall and prominently featured people of the western plains, and the diminutive in stature low-nosed inhabitants of these hills a greater could scarcely be conceived, and it is rendered more striking by the suddenness—one step from the plain—with which it is presented to view, but great as the contrast in their personal appearance is, it is equalled, as will be seen by that between the manners, customs, and ideas of the two peoples.

In the Koupooce, is comprised two tribes, the Songboo and Pooecron. Through the hills, occupied by the Songboos, runs the Munnipore road, passing through one village and close to several others. And as the traveller from the West would first come upon this people, an account of the tribes may be properly commenced with one of them.

The Koupooces occupy the hills between Cachar and the Valley of Munnipore in their whole breadth, a direct distance of about forty miles ; and from  $25^{\circ}$  North latitude, they formerly extended over nearly an equal distance to the South. The whole of this tract was formerly thickly studded with villages, some of them of considerable size, but in consequence of the attacks of enemies, and the oppression of Munnipore since their subjugation, many villages of the present time are entirely deserted, and the majority of the remainder are much reduced in size. Songboo tradition gives, as the place of their origin, the mountain towards the South of the Valley named Thungching. They state themselves to be, at present, located on the sites of villages at one time occupied by the southern tribes who are, they say, the elder branch of the family of which they themselves are the middle, and the Munniporees, the younger branch: They and all the other races of hill people congregate in communities, composed usually of families connected with one another by blood-ties. The superior elevations being the most healthy, their villages are usually to be found in them. Each house is

constructed with reference to its own convenience, the regularity of the village is not cared for, but no house is so far removed from the rest, as to preclude its being included in the stockade or rampart of stones which usually surrounds them as a defence either from their enemies or wild beasts. Before the subjugation of the Songboos to Munnipore, almost every village was at war with its neighbour. On their subjugation this warfare was put a stop to, but the remembrance of their feuds remains, and they would break out afresh to-morrow were the restraining hand of Munnipore withdrawn. Even now, the inhabitants of one village will not drink of the running stream even which supplies the wants of another village with which they were formerly at feud. Perhaps in either village, no one has personal knowledge of the cause of feud, but it is preserved by tradition and descends from generation to generation a heritage of hate. Amongst the Koupooees Munnipore has been able to exert so much influence as to prevent feuds being openly carried on, but a state of active feud appears to be the one natural to all the tribes from Cape Negrais as far North as we have any knowledge of.

To their villages which are permanent, the Koupooees are much attached. The village and its immediate precincts form their graveyard, and when for a time, from whatever cause, they have been obliged to desert their village, I have heard them more often express their wish to return to it as being the grave of their ancestors, than to it as being their own birth place. Their attachment then to their village is created quite as much by its holding the tombs of their ancestors as by its being the place of their birth. Some villages draw their supplies of water from great distances, whilst others are more fortunate in having a perennial spring or stream in their immediate vicinity. The proximity of water one would consider would be much prized, more especially by the women upon whom all domestic labour falls, and who have to fetch it, but even in villages where the water is most distant I have never heard a wish expressed that it was nearer. To all the villages the ascents are laborious, and to some of them from the great steepness excessively so, but throughout the hills occupied by the Songboos, I am not aware of there being any roads made by them to facilitate general travelling, or for the convenience of communication between villages. Their roads are mere paths overgrown

with jungle, except in the neighbourhood of their villages, where it is cut down, and these paths being selected not for the ease of travelling by them, but for their directness are generally over the steepest parts. A hill man does not appreciate an easy ascent if it be circuitous. This is clearly shown in the Munnipore road, constructed by Colonel Guthrie, then a Captain of Engineers, many parts of which are quite untravelled by the hill people, who prefer the steep ascent of the rough face of the hill to the gradual but circuitous one of the road, and this even with loads on their backs. Even the inhabitant of the plains is tempted to leave the circuitous parts of the road and to take the short cuts, yet I have heard persons condemn the line selected by Captain Guthrie saying, he should have avoided its ascents and descents by carrying his road along the banks of the Barak, Eerung and Laimatak Rivers which consecutively join one another. Had this been done the ascents and descents of the present line would, they said, have been avoided, and a road better fitted for traffic have been made. I question, however, whether these advocates of the line by the banks of the Rivers, would themselves travel along it twice in preference to the present line, and I am certain that no other traveller, except by compulsion, would follow such a route. The direct distance across the mountains from the Jeeree River to the Valley of Munnipore is about forty miles, by the road it is eighty, and by the line proposed it would be certainly five or six times eighty. On the Burmese Frontier in this direction Captain Guthrie was called the "path finder" and his lining this road was the cause of admiration, not only to the Burmese but to the whole of the inhabitants of these mountains. His name is remembered with affection by the hill men amongst whom, to forward the work on which he was employed, he expended of his private funds more than rupees seven thousand.

But to return to the Koupooees, the mountain-land around the village, within certain fixed bounds, is usually the property of the village. This they cultivate with rice in elevations suited to it, and with other crops in situations unfitted for that species of grain. The spot cultivated this year, is not again cultivated for the next ten years; it having been found that that space of time is required for the formation of a cultivable soil by the decay of the vegetable matter that again springs upon it. The chief crop is rice, but the produce is very un-

certain, both from the vicissitudes of weather, and the differing richness of the soil, which they must of necessity cultivate in their ten years' rotation. As, for instance, is the case with Nongba, when by rotation their cultivation falls upon the South side of the village, they reap but little, and support themselves principally that year, on wild yams. This root, a beneficent Providence has so diffused throughout these mountains, that no native of them able to dig them up, can starve. The hill-man more especially lives by the sweat of his brow. The spot for cultivation being determined on, he must clear it of a jungle of ten years' growth ; if the spot happens to be near to the village, he can return in the evening after a full day's work, but if at a great distance, as it often is, he must either give up work early to enable him to get back to his village by night-fall or working late remain there. Working, exposed to the full influence of the rays of the sun, thirst is soon induced which often, from there being no water near, must be endured. A bamboo jungle of the species called " Maubee" is to cut, compared with a dense tree jungle, easy, but still it is no light labour. After having been cut down, the jungle is allowed to dry, so that it may be fired in season, for if fired out of season, as sometimes through accidental conflagrations happens, the crop to be raised will most probably be deteriorated, or the land even be rendered unfit for it. Great damage has occurred to the hill-people from the carelessness of travellers on the Munnipore Road in lighting fires, and leaving them burning, in the neighbourhood of dry jungle. These fires communicating with the jungle have sometimes been the cause of the premature burning of the newly felled jungle not of one, but of many villages. A premature fire caused by a hill-man is visited upon him with severe punishment, and before a village sets fire to the jungle cut down on the spot about to be cultivated, it gives some days notice to the neighbouring villages of the day on which it means to do so. At the season of firing the jungle cut for cultivation, as all the low uncut jungle is comparatively dry, on setting fire to the former, the latter also ignites and the whole mountain becomes a sheet of fire. This to a person safe from it forms a most magnificent spectacle, but one of fear and the greatest danger to those exposed to it. If the felled jungle has been thoroughly dried, the whole is, with the exception of the larger trees, reduced to ashes. The soil for an inch or two is thoroughly burnt, and having

been scratched up with their little hoes, is mixed with the ashes, and becomes ready for the reception of seed, which is sown broad cast. They measure their cultivation by the number of baskets required for seed. Across the field in parallel lines, at no great distance apart, they lay the unconsumed trunks of the trees; these serve as dams to the water which comes down the face of the hill when it rains, and preventives to the soil being carried away with it. In bamboo jungle, the bamboo stumps serve the same purpose. The field has to be constantly watched against the depredations of birds and wild beasts, and weeds being very rapid in growth, to be frequently weeded. The rice raised by the Koupooees generally is of inferior quality. But the villages around the beautiful little Valley of Kowpoom, and near the vale of the Laimatak River, having plain surfaces of fertile soil to cultivate, raise crops of rice of the same superior description as that of the Valley of Munnipore. Although these villages possess buffaloes they do not use them to plough with, but only to harrow after they have dug up the soil with their hoes. The crop having been cut is beat out on the field, and the grain carried to and deposited in the granary close by the village. In the carrying the whole village joins receiving as recompence a certain proportion of the loads carried and their drink. In the best seasons it is only by the most unremitting attention that the Koupooee reaps his crop, and anything at the cultivating season occurring to interrupt his labours may be attended with the serious result of a lessened supply of food. After all their labours when the grain is ripe and ready to be cut, they lose it sometimes by a high wind sweeping the field. This wind they assert does not merely shake the grain out of the ear but carries it away bodily. In such cases the grain they say has been taken up by the divinity. In the same manner I have heard Munniporees when the crops are ripe, and it thunders accompanied by wind say, that the divinity is "carrying up" the crop, and that the grain is carried away bodily, they also positively assert. A slip of the face of a hill sometimes ruins all, and another calamity consists in the visits of immense quantities of rats. These in their progress destroy every thing before them, they nip down the standing corn, ascend the granaries, fill the houses, and leave nothing behind them fit for human subsistence. Neither fire nor water stops the progress of the innumerable host. After a time, these rats, they say, become

birds to eat of which produces a pestilence. That this transformation takes place they hold to be proved by the birds having tails like rats ! The visitations of rats are fortunately infrequent ; during the last thirty years none have occurred, but the signs of their advent are, they say, apparent, and that it will take place next year (1859) is generally expected.

The houses of the Koupooees are well adapted to the climate. In the more flourishing villages they are large and substantially built. They are gable ended, have the ridge pole not in a horizontal position, but sloping from the front to the rear where it is in comparison with the front very low, and the thatched roof on either side reaches the ground. The posts and beams are often of great size, and of such excellent quality, that for thirty or forty years, the only repairs required are to the thatch, and their thatching is so good that the roof scarcely needs repair for ten or twelve years. Excellent thatching grass is found usually in the vicinity of the villages ; having cut it, they divest it carefully of every weed and inferior blade, after which they tie it up in little bundles with strips of a bamboo which is long between its joints, pliable and tough, so tightly that a blade cannot be extracted from the bundle. The method of tying is very simple, and consists in passing the ligature first through the middle of the grass at the head of the bundle, and then one turn round it, bringing the end up and passing it in between the surrounding turn and the grass ; by a slight twist a loop is formed at the end into which a short stick is thrust, with which as a lever the bundle itself being the fulcrum it is tied. These little bundles are tied, each separately, to the bamboos of the roof running parallel to the ridge pole, and thus is formed a thatch impervious to wet and which resists effectually for years the winds of these high altitudes.

Besides their grain, all other articles or 1000, and their more valuable property, are kept in their granaries at a short distance from the dwelling houses. These granaries have the floors raised 4 or 5 feet above the ground, they are thatched like the dwelling houses, and have their floors and walls of bamboo matting. Their positions are usually well sheltered, and their doors are secured only by wooden bolts fastened outside, but though thus easy to be opened, a theft from a granary is almost unheard of. In the grey of the morning, the females of the family are astir, and the village resounds with the blows of the long

pestle in the wooden mortar beating out the rice from the husk. This finished, breakfast is cooked both for the family and the pigs, for the latter, the husk mixed with other refuse serves the purpose. Breakfast over, which it usually is about sunrise, the women proceed for water which they fill into bamboo tubes and bring in on their backs in baskets. Then they go for fire-wood, and this brought, they set about the internal economy of the house ; that is to see to their husbands drink being in proper quantity, and quality, to their spinning or to their weaving, or any of the other household occupations except sweeping the house clean, an act in which they have no pride. In fact, they rather seem to glory in a dirty house, and in having the front room half covered with rice husk, in which pigs are lying fast asleep, or grunting about, and fowls are busy seeking for food. The family, except the boys, from the time they begin to wear a cloth round their waist sleep in the rear room of the house, and in it they also cook their meals. In the front part any one who comes sits down. In it there is a fire-place and along the two sides are placed boards or bamboo platforms for sitting or lying upon. Some of these boards are as much as 24 feet long by 4 broad. They are made with their *daos* and little axes, a whole tree being destroyed in getting one. If not employed in the labours of the field or the chase, the men do little more than loll about the house during the day, drinking their peculiar drink, a harmless one consisting of pounded rice mixed with boiling water brought into fermentation by the addition of germinated paddy. In the mornings and evenings they will generally be found sitting in groups in front of their houses on large flat stones which cover the graves of deceased relatives. They then appear to be enjoying themselves greatly, they are exceedingly loquacious and speak always in a loud tone. Pipes containing green tobacco are then smoked, and at such a rate do they pull, they appear to be smoking for a wager. I believe the pleasure of smoking is nothing to them compared to that of holding in the mouth a sip of the water of the bowl of the pipe which has been well impregnated with the fumes of the smoke passing through it, and that it is only for the purpose of obtaining this that they so laboriously pull at their pipes morning and evening.

Every village has three hereditary Officers, namely Kool-lakpa, Loop-lakpa, and Lumpoo, any Officers besides these, are elected. If the hereditary chief or Kool-lakpa be a man of wealth, he will be also a

man of influence, but usually this is not the case, and who the head of the village is would be difficult for a stranger to perceive. Before their subjugation to Munnipore, the most successful warrior would have been the most influential man in the village; now wealth, and the faculty of speaking well, which doubtless in former days also had their influence, render their possessors leading men. With the internal government of the Koupooees or of any of the other hill tribes, the Munnipore Government does not interfere, they are left entirely to themselves and looking at them casually they appear individually to be under no control, but the appearance is false. The authority of a hereditary chief they have rejected, but each village has become a small republic, the safety of which, experience has taught the members, is only to be gained by strictly observing the rights of person and property, individuals infringing the laws or usages of the community are punished by fine, or even expelled. In a time of scarcity closely approaching to famine, I have seen the granaries of a lone widow sacredly preserved by a village, the inhabitants of which ate rice only when they received it from her. Theft, if the thief should happen to be a married man, is punished severely, but a young unmarried man might with impunity steal grain not yet housed, whilst theft from a granary would subject him to the severest punishment, young unmarried men are acknowledged to be usually wild, and it is thought they should without any great check be permitted to sow their wild oats. I have before observed that the young men and boys do not sleep in their own houses. According as the village is large or small, they assemble in one or several houses which to them for the time become their homes. These clubs are ruled over despotically by the seniors amongst them, who exact from their juniors with unsparing hand service of all kinds. The young women also have their places of resort, and between them and the young men intercourse is quite un-restricted without leading to immorality which is the exception. The Koupooees are sub-divided into families, Koomul, Looang, Angom and Ningthauja. A member of any of these families may marry a member of any other, but intermarriage of members of the same family is strictly prohibited. Though not attended to with the same strictness, this prohibition, in regard to marriage, and this distinction of families under the same designations, exists amongst the Munniporees.

Although in the perfectly unrestricted intercourse of the sexes which I have shown they enjoy, attachments between individuals must spring up, still their alliances are formed usually with little reference to the liking of either of the parties for the other. This results from the custom of buying their wives. A man's son has reached an age when in his father's opinion, he ought to be wived. The father sets out in search of a daughter-in-law, and having found one to please himself he arranges for her marriage. The fixed price of a wife is seven buffaloes, two daos, two spears, two strings of beads made of conch-shell, two ear-ornaments, two black cloths, two eating vessels, two hoes and what is called meilôn. Less than this can be given, and is usually, except with the rich, amongst whom the having paid a high price for a daughter-in-law is a subject of boasting. The meilôn is given by the family of the bride, it may be an article of much value or of little, but without it, it is not thought that the bride has been fully given. It does not appear that the general disregard of the affections produces unhappy results; infidelity is rare. But sons and daughters do not at all times permit their relatives to select their wives and husbands, and choosing for themselves run-away matches are occasionally made. These matches create for a time much indignation, but not usually of an unappeasable nature, and they are not considered to be such serious infractions of the general rules as to require the flight of the parties out of the village; they fly merely to the house of some friend, who affords them protection and intercedes for them. The adulterer, if he did not fly the village, would be killed; aware of the penalty attached to his offence he dare not stay, and is glad to leave his house and property to be destroyed by the injured husband. The family of the adulteress is obliged to refund the price in the first instance paid to them by her husband, and also to pay her debts. Why these expenses are not made to fall upon the adulterer, they cannot explain. But these are not the only expenses the parties have to bear. During the continuance of the discussions, the village council must be supplied with drink and something to eat; these the offending parties furnish, and consider themselves lucky, if they get off without being entirely cleared out. On the death of a man's wife the extraordinary practice exists of taking from her husband "mundoo" or the "price of her bones." If he be alive, this will be demanded by her father, in fault of the father,

by her nearest of kin. "Mundoo" is also payable on the death of their children. On each demand of "mundoo" the demander kills a pig, the mundoo or price is fixed at one buffaloe. No mundoo is payable for persons killed by enemies or wild beasts, or whose death has been caused by any swelling, or the cholera, or small pox. Should a woman die in child-birth, her child is not permitted to live, but is buried with her. If the husband should die before the wife, the wife is taken by her husband's brother. She cannot return to her parental home as long there are any near male relatives of her husband remaining. Polygamy is permitted but not largely practiced. Five days after the birth of a child, it is named with various ceremonies; names are not given at random, but are compounds of the father's and grand-father's names or those of other near relations. The rejoicings on the birth of a child are greatest on that of a first-born, and more hearty where that is a boy than a girl. The Koupooees are fond of dancing, which they accompany with songs and beat of drum. They have no other musical instrument. The airs to which some of their songs are sung are not unpleasant, and their dancing is of the most animated kind. Their songs seem to be reserved for their festivals, and it is more usual to hear the "hau-hau" than any other sound. In carrying loads they lighten them by expelling the "hau" from their lungs in different notes and in good tune; the cutting of the jugle for their cultivation proceeds rapidly to the same tune, and in fact no occupation requiring much exertion appears to be so willingly engaged in as when the "hau-hau" is fast and furious. A person may be complimented by hau-hauing, but, as a consideration is always expected for the compliment it may be called a method of begging. The Koupooee man ties a cloth round his waist, the end of which hangs down in front to conceal his privities, otherwise he is quite naked. The women on the other hand are well clothed after the fashion of Munniporee women but in coarser materials, and in the method of dressing their hair they also resemble Munniporee women. Of ornaments they are very fond, and they wear many until they are married. These consist of glass beads and brass ornaments on the arms, gold or silver ornaments I do not think exist amongst them. In their festivals, the men wear their peculiar ornaments of which the most prized are necklaces of a red pebble. A single stone of this sort is sometimes valued at five methins, but such

stones are usually heir looms and are sacredly preserved. The Koupooee men cut their hair short, and the more erect it is the more it is prized. On occurrence of a death, if the deceased be a man of a wealthy family, a buffaloe would be killed, and all his relatives and friends feasted ; the less well to do in the world, content themselves by killing a goat or a pig. The body is seldom kept more than a day. The grave is dug by those who are connected with the family by marriage with its females. For this service they are entitled to receive the best *dao* and spear of the deceased. The grave is a vault dug in the hill, in this they deposit the body and usually some arms and a hoe. The mouth of the vault is then closed with large stones, and the passage to it filled with earth.

Throughout the year the Koupooees have various festivals which they are very particular in observing, and celebrate with all their might ; these are, first, the Enghan which happens in or about December. During the five days of its continuance, all the inhabitants of the village dressed in their best attire, keep up the dance and song interrupted only by short intervals of repose and breaks dedicated to feasting. Next, the Reengnai in or about January which lasts for three days. In one day during this festival, the men and women fetch separately the water for their own use. The men having killed pigs take a portion for themselves and give a portion to the women, and having cooked them separately, they eat them separately, the men in the house of the head of the family, the women each in her own house. An effigy of a man made of a plantain is hung on a tree, and at it they throw pointed bamboos or sticks. Should the javelin strike it in the head, the thrower, it is said, will kill an enemy, but if it lodges in the belly the thrower is to be blessed with plenty of food. This festival is said to be in honor of their ancestors, but the only visible sign of this is sprinkling their graves with their particular drink. On the termination of the Reengnai, they go through the ceremony of taking the omens in regard to their place of cultivation, but this seems to have descended to them merely as a ceremonial relic of former times, for the circle of cultivation is never broken, let the omens be what they may. I have omitted to state that after the Enghan, the fence or stockade around the village is put in order. It is then also customary to choose a man to go at mid-night to the outer entrance of the village, to take the omens regarding their welfare in the ensuing year. If whilst at the entrance he hears anything like

the dragging of wood, tigers will do mischief, if like the falling of leaves, there will be much sickness. On these occasions young men have been known to cause as Burn's describes Rab to have done "behint the muckle thorn" the omen-taker no small fright; but such pranks are considered sure to bring punishment on their performers, and not long ago a young man after having played the tiger, having died on his way to the valley, his death was universally attributed to his having incurred the anger of the deity on the occasion. In February there is a festival of three days continuance in which the ears of the children born after the last festival of this nature, are pierced. This festival loses its interest, for those who have frequently participated in it, and is looked forward to chiefly by those to whom it is new. These festivals over; the cutting of the jungle for cultivation is commenced, which, when finished, is crowned with the festival of "Oodooee yung" or drinking the juice of ginger. At a festival which occurs about July they clear the paths about their villages and leading to their fields of jungle, a most useful and necessary operation at that season of the year. One night of the month of August and one of September they dedicate to feasting. Besides these regular festivals, they have other occasions of rejoicing as when a person who has reaped a good harvest determines to treat the village and all comers. This, if done at all, is done in no stinted manner, and under the influence of plentiful potations, the dance and song are joyous.

Whilst the Koupooee enjoys good health, he has little anxiety, but if struck by sickness for any length of time, unless he be a person of considerable means the chances are he is ruined. To medicine they do not look for a cure of disease, but to sacrifices offered as directed by their priests to certain deities. All their goods and chattels may be expended unavailingly, and when nothing more is left for the inexorable gods, I have seen their wives and children sold as slaves to provide the means of propitiating them. In sickness, therefore, the speedy recovery or the speedy death of the patient is desirable.

A whole village or individual members of it are often "Neina" or under prohibition. Sometimes this state of things lasts a day, sometimes several. The "Neina" may be against the entrance of strangers, or the exit of members, or of both, or allowing the entrance of strangers, disallow their going into houses, &c. Peculiar circumstances also induce prohibitions in food and drink, but to attempt describing them would

be to pretend to more knowledge of minutiae than I possess ; however, without this I hope the foregoing pages may have conveyed a tolerable general idea of the Koupooee customs. They believe there is a supreme God, the creator of all things, that death is not annihilation, but that there is a future state. Besides this Supreme Being they believe in the existence of many other Deities. To these, for residence, they assign certain localities as the highest peaks or great crags impracticable to the climber. They propitiate these with offerings of goats, fowls, eggs, ginger, cotton, or even a twig, or a leaf plucked from any plant. Heaps of these votive leaves may be noticed by the traveller near the crests of the hills devoutly dropped there by the hill-man with a silent prayer for the protection of the Divinity.

All the hill-people are dirty, but amongst them the Koupooee is comparatively clean, he frequently bathes, though he does not devote much time to the purification of his skin. He is omnivorous, and of course without prejudices of caste, but one species of food he never touches, milk to him is an abomination. In appearance, manners and customs there is no essential difference between the two divisions of the Koupooees, the Songboos and Pooeerons, but though so much alike in these respects, between their languages there is a great difference, so great indeed that when they wish to communicate with one another they have to resort to the language of Munnipore. The Pooeerons do not appear at any time to have been numerous, and they are at present confined to a few Villages situated in the North Eastern corner of the space I have before indicated as the region of the Koupooee tribe.

Next to these is the Quoireng tribe, having a language distinct from those of the Songboos and Pooeerons, but a great similarity in all other respects. They inhabit all the hills North of the Koupooees, between the high range that skirts the Valley of Munnipore and the Burak, as far as the Angamee tribe, from whose aggression they have suffered much. From these aggressions and their own feuds, they have much decreased in number, but are still a very considerable tribe, possessed of much energy which develops itself in trade with the Angamees and our Frontier Districts.

Amongst the Quoirengs and Pooeerons are remnants of excellent roads made by their ancestors, judiciously carried along the more level

parts, and going up the faces of hills by zig-zags of very gradual slope. These roads the present inhabitants are too few to keep in order.

The Khongjais or Kookies until lately occupied the hills to the South of the Koupokees. Whilst in this position, little or nothing of them was known, but they caused fear from their numbers and the bloody attacks they sometimes made upon their neighbours. South of them lay the Poi, Sooté, Tauté, Loosei, and other tribes, better armed than they were, and of the same genus as themselves, but at feud with them. By these they were driven from their native hills, the task being rendered easier by the internal animosities of the Khongjais themselves, and are now scattered around the Valley of Munnipore, and thence through the hills to North and South Cachar.

The Khongjais bring their progenitors from the bowels of the earth, and they relate the manner of their reaching its surface thus. One day their king's brother was hunting hedgehogs, when his dog in pursuit of one entered a cavern, and he waiting its return remained at the mouth. After the lapse of sometime, the dog not having returned, its master determined to go in and see what had become of it. The dog he did not find, but observing its tracks and following them, he found himself suddenly on the surface of the earth. The scene presented to his view both pleased and astonished him, returning to his brother, he related his adventure, and counselled him to ascend with his village to the new country. To this the king agreed, and having made their arrangements, they started on their journey, they had arrived near the surface, when they found in the way a large serpent which opposed their further progress, and saw that the orifice by which they were to emerge had over it a great stone kept open merely by the support a bird gave it with its legs. On seeing this the people of the village began to abuse the king's brother, accusing him of having deceived them, and of having brought them from their burrow to deliver them to the serpent. Stung with their reproaches the king's brother attacked and killed the snake, and he and the greater portion of the village emerged into the light. Meanwhile the king, having discovered that a wooden dish or bowl which had the magical property of always being full of meat, and some other articles of a similar magical description, were not amongst his effects, returned to fetch them. Before he got back, the bird having got tired of supporting the stone had let it fall,

and unable to raise it, he and his wife had to remain below. Attributing the closing of the orifice to the ambition of her brother-in-law to become king, Nemnik the king's wife cursea him, and those who had gone up with him, to suffer from diseases hitherto unknown to them. This curse, they say, is still upon them, and when disease presses them sorely they sacrifice to Nemnik a methin in mitigation of her wrath. Continuing the tale of the proceedings of their progenitors, they relate that the party who had reached the surface began to feel the cravings of mortals, and not knowing where to find water were becoming greatly distressed, when noticing a bird fluttering over a spot not far off, and going to see the reason for its doing so, they found a reservoir of that element by the side of which they cooked. Having eaten and refreshed themselves, they commenced clearing a spot for their houses. Whilst busy doing so, their new king accidentally killed a child which had been playing in the jungle unknown to him. A choking sensation seized him, and he became exceedingly ill. Pitying his master, his dog fawned upon him, and licked his hands. This instead of pleasing enraged him so, that he dealt the animal a cut with his dao, and some of the blood spurting out on his throat, he was relieved of his pain and recovered. Since then, they say, pains of the throat have been cured by sacrificing dogs and applying of their blood to the part.

In explanation of their separation into tribes with different languages, they relate that the three grand-sons of the above chief, while one day all playing together in their house, were told by their father to catch a rat, that they were busy about it, when being suddenly struck with a confusion of tongues, they were unable to effect their object. The eldest son spoke the Lamyang, the second the Thado, and the third, some say, the Waiphie and some the Munnipore language. Thus they broke into distinct tribes. Although occupants of the hills to the South of the Valley of Munnipore, their traditions do not give the southern hills as the place of their origin, but rather lead them to the belief that it was in the North. I have before noticed the circumstance of the Koupooees believing themselves to be occupying the sites of villages which once belonged to the southern tribes, and as this belief tallies with the Khongjai idea, that they came from the North I might conjecture, the latter had formerly occupied the position now occupied by the Koupooees, but the Khongjae themselves do not

even hint this to be the case. They pay much attention genealogy, and profess to know the names of their chiefs in succession, from their leader out of the bowels of the earth up to the present time. About the names of those previous to Thado, there may be doubt, but from this great chief, from whom the whole race takes the appellation of Thado I do not think there is any. The period of chieftainship of each they cannot tell, indeed, neither they nor any of the hill tribes have any more certain way of counting years, than by enumerating the spots where they had annually cultivated, and, it is not to be expected, that in a long series of years, all these could be remembered. The Munniporee method even of noting years is but a little improvement on this; they annually select a person called Chahee Taba whose name designates the year of his selection. Persons can repeat the names of all the Chahee Tabas from their commencement, and are able, if told in what Chahee Taba's time an event occurred, to say at once how many years have elapsed since its occurrence. But all do not carry in their memories the list of Chahee Tabas, and whilst an individual may be able to say in what Chahee Taba's time an event occurred, he may be perfectly unable to state the number of years which may have passed since its occurrence.

Amongst the Khongjais themselves the cream of the Thados, the Thados par excellence are the male descendants of Thado in direct lineal descent. To these much respect is paid by the younger branches, who in token thereof present to the chief of their particular branches one tusk of each elephant they may capture, those chiefs again making a present to their superior the head of all. The present chief of all the Thados is a young man named Kooding Mang. His genealogy and that of some other chiefs I shall afterwards give. The Changsels and Thlungums do not belong to the Thado race, but are, the Thados say, of some ancient races which were in existence before they arrived on the earth's surface. The Thlungums are distinct from the Changsels and the Thados themselves are divided into the greater clans of Thado, Shingsol, Chongloi, Hangseen, Keepgen, Hankeep, from whom again have sprung many other clans inferior in rank but numerous as themselves, such as Chongfoot, Telnok, Holtung, Mangvoong, Voongtung, &c.

In their own hills, the different tribes appear to have kept quite separate. Some of their villages seem to have been of considerable

size, but most of them to have contained only a few houses. Originally they were not migratory, but have assumed this character latterly. Since their expulsion from their own hills, the different tribes have become mixed up together in villages situated in positions selected with reference to convenience of cultivation ; but with little regard to healthiness. A village having around it plenty of land suited for cultivation, and a popular chief is sure soon by accessions from less favoured ones to become large, but that its inhabitants will remain in it is uncertain, for the ties by which they were held together in their native hills, have been so rudely broken, that they have scarcely existence, and any whim may lead them to another village. Their villages are very different from those of the Koupooees and Quoirengs, they have not the permanent look, nor are the houses so large or so substantially built. The Khongjais prefer woody spots for their village sites, and their style of house is adapted to such a situation, but, decidedly unadapted to more exposed positions. Their houses are usually small, all of them are gable ended, and have raised floors, which, and the walls are made of bamboo matting. Their Raja's house is generally larger than that of any of the others, and has, if possible in front of it, a space of level ground. It is surrounded by a stockade, and every other house in the village has a fence of some kind round it. The houses appear to be placed higgledy-piggledy, but in this apparent confusion there is really some order.

The tribes I have hitherto noticed have exhibited chiefs hereditary, but without any power. Amongst the Khongais this is not the case ; their hereditary chiefs or hausas having a very considerable degree of power and receiving a revenue in kind, and in service from their subjects. The revenue exacted is not the same in all the divisions of the Thado race, but the yearly payment of a basket of rice by the head of each house is common to all, besides this, one of each litter of pigs, or brood of fowls, is in many villages taken by the Raja. Some have taxes on marriages, and on the sale of property as methins, and all on the produce of the chace. If the latter be an elephant, its right tusk, or if smaller game a hind quarter goes to the Raja. The yearly service obligatory on the village is preparing a portion of ground for the Raja's cultivation, sowing, weeding, and reaping it. They also make his house and do many little jobs for him besides.

Supposing the Raja had a son, five days after his birth, there would be a feast when they would shave his head, name him, bore his ears, and his mother after proper ceremonies would tie some of the feathers of a red fowl which had been sacrificed to the gods as a charm about his neck. All his relations come to the feast bringing with them what each is able of flesh and wine. When the boy has grown up, he associates with the young men of the village, and joins in all their sports and pastimes. Yearly they brew wine called, "Lomyoo," and on its ripening, they invite the young women of the village to a "blow out." If able, his father and mother now seek a wife for him, and she must be the daughter of a Raja. To her father they proceed, and presenting wine, they beg his daughter for their son. If he agrees the wine is drunk, what is to be given for the girl is asked, and a bargain concluded. The articles composing the girls price are taken together with wine to her house, and her relations having killed a methin or a pig, they all eat of it together. The party who brought the girls price, contend with the young men of the village at their games, and if in this contention bones are broken, no notice of it is taken. The games over, the girl must go to her husband's house ; with this view she is dressed in all her finery, a gong is placed on her head as an umbrella, the hind leg of a methin and half of a pig are given to her, and having taken a sip of the well fumigated water of the pipe bowl, she parts amidst tears with her family. On reaching her husband's house, a feast is given to all who went for her. The eldest son on his marriage remains with his father, a younger son has a part of his father's subjects made over to him, and sets up for himself. In the manner of obtaining a wife there is no difference between the Raja's son and his lowest subject, except that the latter has not to pay the same high price for his partner.

The Koupooees make no distinction between a boy and a girl, in the period for ceremonies they perform after its birth, but the Khongjais do ; a girl is not allowed to rest for five days but in three after its birth, is named, and has the other ceremonies performed. Does the earlier naming and piercing of the ears of a girl indicate less value being attached to girls than to boys ? The salique law rigorously prevails amongst the Khonjais, but the influence of woman is great amongst them. The wives of some of the Rajas manage all the affairs of their

villages apparently much to the satisfaction of their people, and widows during their sons minority, often, without dispute, assume the management of affairs.

In his notes on North Cachar, Lieutenant Stewart has, I think, made a mistake in attaching "objection" or "ridicule" to the marriage of a Thado or Shingsol with a Changsel or Thlungum. The mother of Keoding Kai the head of all the Shingsols was a Changsel, and so is his wife. The mother of Kooding mang the head of all the Khongjais is also a Changsel. I could instance many others, but that the heads of tribes would ally themselves with objects of ridicule is unlikely. Indeed, I believe the only reason why more alliances with the Changsels do not take place, is the high price they demand for their daughters. But though I dissent from Lieutenant Stewart in this, I beg here to express my unfeigned admiration generally of that Officer's description of the Kookies. I quote from it:—"The Kookies" he says "are a short sturdy race of men with a goodly development of muscle. Their legs are, generally speaking, short in comparison to the length of their bodies, and their arms long. Their complexion differs little from that of the Bengalee and comprises various shades, but the features are most markedly dissimilar; the face is nearly as broad as long, and is generally round or square, the cheek bones high, broad, and prominent, eyes small and almond shaped and the nose short and flat with wide nostrils. The women appear more squat than the men even, but are strong and lusty, and quite as industrious and indefatigable as the Nagá women, working hard all day either at home or in the fields, and accustomed to carry heavy loads. The men like the Nagas are inclined to be lazy, though not to such an extent as that tribe. They love to sit on high platforms raised for the purpose in their villages and pass the day in conversation and smoking. Men, women, and children all smoke to the greatest excess. A Kookie is hardly ever seen without a pipe in his mouth, and one of his few means of calculating time and distance is by the number of pipes he smokes. The men smoke a pipe, the bowl of which is either made of brass, rudely ornamented, or of the end of a small bamboo tube, a reed (it is like a reed but is a bamboo) being let in near the knot as a mouthpiece. The women have a bowl with water in it attached to their pipes, and the smoke in passing through

impregnates the water with its fumes. This fumigated water is filled into little bamboo tubes, and other reservoirs in which it is carried about by the men, who occasionally sip of it retaining it in the mouth for some time before spitting it out again, and on meeting a friend, hand it to him as a mark of courtesy. They also chew tobacco in great quantities. They are filthy in person to an inconceivable degree. A cloth round the waist in the fashion of the Koupooees is worn by individuals, but generally this is dispensed with, and the only covering of the body is a coarse sheet in the disposing of which for the concealment of the person they are adepts. They all wear head dresses or turbans of cotton cloth or silk, in the folding of which they are very expert. The women wrap a scanty strip of cloth round their persons sufficient to prevent them from being called naked, over their shoulders they throw a sheet or if young wrap it round their bodies under the arm pits. They have no head dress but a luxuriant crop of not coarse hair which is parted in the middle and plaited at the sides, the plaits being passed round the back of the head and tied in front over the forehead.

In the internal management of their affairs the Kookies do not differ much from the Koupooees; perhaps, the former are less severe in the punishments they inflict for infringements of morality than the latter, an effect I believe of the power of their Rajas, but in other matters being in a similar state of civilization they are much alike. Their Rajas have certainly a good deal of power which is at times misused, but generally they are under the necessity of exercising it so as not to offend their villagers or offending them, run the chance of being deserted by them. A long period of insecurity has resulted in the habit of concealing their valuables in caves or holes dug in the earth, but their grain &c. they store in their villages. Kookie rice is of a different and superior species to that of the other "Jhoom" cultivating tribes, they say it was given to them by Chingtung Komba, Raja of Munnipore, who came amongst them during the wanderings enforced on him by the Burmese. If so, their rice is very probably that of the Munnipore valley, modified by the alteration of soil and climate. Yams and other edible roots, Indian corn, several kinds of grain adapted to high altitudes, and pulses of different sorts they cultivate in large quantities. The Thlungums and Changsels are

greater rice eaters than the Thados, who again excel in that respect the Hankeep chins. They speak with much relish of a peculiar bean called "Ga," which, after having been steeped for some days in a running stream, to take away its deleterious properties, is boiled in water, the liquid forming an exciting drink without causing intoxication. Sickness is treated in the Koupooee fashion, and as amongst them, results sometimes in the slavery of the patient, the "Mundoo" is found under the denomination of "Longmul" and this payment for the dead is rigorously exacted.

The Khonjai's in temperament differs from the Koupooee, this is shown at their rejoicings in their dancing and their music. The dancing of the Koupooees is of that lively nature which is laborious to its practiser, whilst that of the Khongjai is more sober, they both enjoy their own peculiar style of amusement, but perhaps a spectator would prefer the Koupooee dance to that of the Khongjai. If in this he gave the Koupooee the palm, it must again be yielded to the Khongjai for his minstrelsy. Their "Hlapce," or old songs are in a dialect differing from their present spoken one, and the same is the case with the Koupooees.

"The Kookies," says Lt. Stewart, "are great hunters and are passionately fond of the sport, looking upon it, next to war, as the noblest exercise for man. They kill tigers, deer and small game, by means of poisoned arrows. The bow is a small one made of bamboo, and very slightly bent, the string being manufactured of bark. The arrow, the head of which has a barbed iron point, is about eighteen inches long, being drawn to the chest and not the ear, and therefore delivered with no great force the destructive effect lying chiefly in the poison. With such an instrument, the great art in hunting lies in stealthily approaching the animal near enough to deliver the arrow with effect, and following it up after being wounded to the spot where it is found lying dead. In this the Kookies excel, being able to prowl about the jungle as noiselessly as tiger cats, and being equal to North American Indians in distinguishing tracks." The elephant falls to the poisoned spear dropped on him from a tree in his path, and I have known them attack him, as Dr. Livingstone describes, his party to have done with common hand-spears, but their original methods of capturing this much coveted animal are being deserted for the more sure and destructive means of fire-arms. The

capture of an elephant, tiger, bear, wild hog, or any savage wild beast, is followed by a feast in propitiation of its manes, and the capturer obtains a name.

Their customs, on occurrence of a death, are much the same as amongst the Koupooees, but they are less careful about the preparation of the last receptacle of the dead. In their own hills, what Lt. Stewart states was usual, namely "that the bodies of wealthy men, or of Rajahs, "are dried over a slow fire until the flesh gets smoked and hardened "to the bone, they are then dressed and laid out, and kept in this way "for a month or two before being finally deposited in the earth. During "the whole of this time, the hospitality in the house of mourning is "unbounded ; methins, cows, buffaloes, horses, pigs, goats, and dogs, being "slain in numbers to feast the guests, portions of the flesh being likewise "sent to distant villages where any friends of the family may reside." The heads of all the animals slain, together with those of enemies are placed under the body, during the interval that elapses before it is buried, in the belief, that in another world, all those thus treated become the property of the deceased, hence the profusion of animals killed, and hence those sanguinary expeditions from which formerly so many suffered.

In their own hills, the Khongjais describe themselves to have been most healthy, and unacquainted with several diseases from which since their arrival in these parts they have suffered fearfully. The small pox has done fearful havoc amongst them, and should that disease or the cholera appear in a village, it is scattered more effectually than it would be by an attack of its southern enemies. The person attacked by small pox is not approached by any. He is put away by people who have had the disease into the jungle by himself, some food and water are placed beside him, and he is left to Providence.

Their attention to genealogy, the distinction of clans, and the respect paid to their seniors, I have noticed. Out of this may have sprung the only exclusiveness shown by the Khonjai, namely, in the point of who would be entitled to use his comb and whose comb he might use. This, though amongst them a very important matter, I cannot find to have any religious importance attached to it, but there is an indication of the superior rank in respect of descent or by connection, or of the estimation in which an individual is held or holds himself to

be found in the persons to whom he would refuse his comb, or amongst whom his comb is common.

The tribe named Kamsol is really Khongjai, they being descendants of the Mangvoong clan. They have been long in subjection to Munnipore, and want the independent look and bearing of the congenerous tribes, who have more recently come under dominion, but in their language, habits and customs there is no difference.

The whole of the people in a large tract in the South-east have received the name of Anal-Namsau from the two largest villages amongst them. These people say, they came from a position South of their present one, and they celebrate in their songs the beauties of the land of their origin. In personal appearance they are much like Khongjais, with whom though they are at deadly feud, they appear to have affinity. The Analas, in more immediate connection with Munnipore, have been corrupted so far as to have given up many of their former customs. They have now no longer amongst them hereditary chiefs, but the villages in the interior retain their old habits and hereditary heads. Their houses are made like those of the Khongjais, and in their social usages there is but little difference. From its birth every male child is called "moté," and every female one "keenoo," their ears are pierced at the annual festival for this purpose, and a distinguishing name is added to the moté or keenoo, but for this there does not appear to be any fixed time, or particularity as to the name to be given. Their marriages are effected much in the same way as those of the Khongjais. After the first application for their daughter, if the parents consent and drink of the wine brought, the young man goes to the girl's father's house as accepted husband. After this the young man, four different times, feasts the brides family, at the fourth feast they settle what is to be given finally for the girl; the rich giving according to their means, and the poorer according to their, not less however than a pig and piece of iron one cubit long. The want of eye-brows and eye-lashes is amongst this people admired, and the young men to render themselves attractive carefully extract them.

Aimole, Kom, Koireng, Chote, Pooroom, Muntuk, Karum are all evidently only varieties of the Kookie stock. The Kom at one time was a powerful tribe, and their chief village not very long ago contained so many as six hundred houses. They bordered on the Khongjais, and

though the two tribes were connected by intermarriage, their feuds were frequent and bloody. Several Khongjai villages paid them tribute. Amongst the Koms, the villages which have more largely intermarried with the Khongjaïs, have adopted in all particulars Khongjai usages even to the prejudices of the comb, whilst those that have kept more to themselves retain their own. The heads of the pure Kom villages appear elective, and to have no great power or perquisites. Their customs too, are much the same as those of the Koupooees. Of the Aimole, Koireng, Chote, Pooroom, Muntuk, and Karum tribes, there are now but small remnants. In personal appearance they are all much alike, and in their customs, there is no striking difference. The Cheroo again, though he speaks a language in affinity with these tribes, and lives in houses made after their fashion, as he dresses his hair like and approaches in habits to a part of the Songboos, appears to form the connecting link with them and the southern tribes.

In the same way, on the eastern side, the Murring seems to connect the tribes of the South with the Tangkool which fuses into the Loohoopa. The Murring was not long ago a numerous tribe. It is now represented by nine small villages. Amongst all the tribes we have yet noticed, the Munniporees are spoken of as a younger branch of themselves, but the Murrings say the place of the origin of a portion of their tribe is the part of the Munnipore capital at present called "Haubum Maruk," and that another portion took their origin at Leisang Kong, a village in the valley some seven or eight miles South of the capital. The Murrings tie their hair up in front like a horn, and I may observe that the state head-dress of the Munniporees is adorned with a protuberance of the same sort, they have their hereditary Koolpoo and Koclakpa. Of the two, the Koolpoo is the greater, these Officers have no revenue from the village, but at feasts, they have a portion of the flesh and the first of the wine. Amongst them, the distinctions of families—the Koomul Looang, &c. are strictly observed, and the prohibitions against marriage of members of the same family rigidly enforced. The regulated payment for a wife is three gongs or two methins, in fault of which, the first child born becomes a slave. Run-away matches are made, but the regulated payment is not on that account relaxed. Adultery, theft, &c. are punished as amongst the Koupooees. Every male-child is "Moba" and every female one "Têbee"; to distinguish them, when they grow up, any

other name is added. For piercing the ears of their children they have no stated time, but do it as it suits their convenience. To erect a pile of stones is considered a meritorious act. The individual who does this must be rich, for on such occasions six methins are expended, but, from the hope that their names will live as long as the mounds erected by them, the methins are not grudged. A Murring must not think of white washing the front wall of his house (which is of boards) unless he can give a feast for which six methins are killed. And the young men of the village, who assemble together like the Koupooees, cannot have a rejoicing of their clubs, under an expenditure of four methins. These are the only festivals they have, and unless the village be very rich they can occur but seldom, their customs at a death and the manner of burial are like those of the Koupooees. The advantages of facility of communication they appear to have felt. Good roads, now mostly all covered with jungle, connected their villages and led to the plain.

The tribe next to the Murring, the Tangkool, though still a numerous one, was formerly much more numerous and flourishing than it is at present. This tribe occupies houses such as those of the Murring, which resemble in appearance those of Munniporees. Many of them also dress their hair as the Murrings do, but the majority crop it. Amongst the Tangkools, the offices of Koollakpa and Koolpoo are hereditary. The Koollakpa is entitled to the heads of all game caught. At feasts and elsewhere he and the Koolpoo occupy the seats of honor, but, otherwise their offices are unprofitable. They have festivals similar to those of the Koupooees in all respects. They bury their dead in the same fashion, but the strict prohibitions against intermarriage have no existence amongst them. On the marriage of his son, the father becomes a person of secondary importance in the house, and is obliged to remove to the front part of it. In dress, the men and women resemble the Koupooees. The men, however, though like their neighbours having the pendent cloth in front, would consider themselves naked unless tightly through an ivory ring was drawn the foreskin. On occasions of rejoicing and in war, the Tangkools wear a head dress of wicker work having in front a brass disc or cymbal, and dangling on each side the hair of enemies killed.

From the Tangkool we pass into the Loohoopa, the fiercest and one of the most numerous of the tribes around Munnipore. As with

the other tribes they have suffered from the dominance of Munniporee, and their villages nearest the valley, from being more exposed to Munniporee interference, have all been deserted, but the villages in the interior are still large, and in consequence of the bold, courageous character of the people not lightly interfered with. The state of active feud which seems to be the one natural to these hill tribes, is amongst the Loohoopas perfectly developed, and free of foreign interference they devote the whole of their energies to the prosecution of their quarrels ; when the quarrel is of the bitterest nature, they kill one another wherever and however they can, and in such case the killing of a woman or child is more esteemed than the killing of a man. But where the passions are not so much roused, the belligerents, by mutual agreement, confine themselves to certain fixed bounds, within which if able, they may kill one another. In these their less fierce quarrels, their women and children pass and re-pass to the scene of conflict uninjured. The Loohoopa has an unusually long spear which he uses in a manner he alone can. With this and his shield he is ready for any encounter, and with these weapons he has subjected all the Tangkools though they, in addition to the spear, are armed with the bow and poisoned arrow. Not only is he feared by his congeners, but the people on the Burmese side of the hills as far as the Ningthee tremble at his name, and with reason, for they have suffered much at his hands, and a Burmese detachment of 700 men sent to punish him was cut up to a man. The Loohoopa is of superior stature to the tribes around him. He wears his hair in a peculiar style, shaving it off on either side and leaving a ridge on the top like that of a helmet. His head dress in war is like that of the Tangkools, and when it is donned he looks most ferocious. As ornaments of one of these head dresses I have seen dangling from its sides the tresses of seven slaughtered women.

Amongst them one village holds several others in subjection, exacting from them tribute of cloth, &c., and so well supplied have some of them been that they boast their women never make cloth. In addition to this, should their services be required by the dominant village, they supply contingents for any fight. They have their hereditary village chief, he has no great influence, but receives a leg of every animal killed for a feast, with the first of the wine ; and one day in the season, if he asks it, the village assists him in his cultivation. In their customs, re-

joicings and festivals, they are similar to the Koupooees, but whilst like them and all the other tribes they pay for their wives, they choose them for themselves, refusing in such matters to be guided by others. When the eldest son has brought home his wife, it is the signal for his father and mother, and the other members of the family, to quit for a new home, where they live until the marriage of the second son, when they again have to move. Their houses they construct entirely of fir, walling them and roofing them with boards of that wood. Amongst all the tribes it is customary to hang up in their houses, as ornaments, the heads of all animals, even of the fish, they may have killed; this the Loohoopas also do, but a house is, in their opinion, bare which has not hanging in it a festoon of human heads.

The system of cultivation amongst them is superior to that of the other tribes, being on terraces which are watered by streams issuing from the side of the hill above them. To manure these terraces all the dung of the village is carefully collected in a reservoir, through which the water being permitted to flow, the dung is distributed in the process of irrigation over all the land. The crops are abundant, but each man does not raise enough for himself, and those who are badly off, work for their more fortunate neighbours. Yearly parties of their poor come down to the Munnipore valley to dig ditches and tanks. These works they prefer doing on contract, and the energy with which they execute them is extraordinary. In the heat of the day they work stark naked, considering themselves with the ring on (they wear it as the Tankools do) in nothing more than undress. However ill off they may be, none of them become slaves. To such a degree is the idea of slavery hateful to them, that on occasion of inability to release his children, who had been captured in resistance to the state, and sold as slaves, their father coming down from the hills, slew them both, and carried away with him their heads. Since then it has not been attempted to make any Loohoopas slaves. The Loohoopas in the far North being more warlike are much feared by those South of them. The women of the former are tatoored, and are much sought for by the southern men, because, however fierce may be their feuds, a tatoored woman always goes unscathed, fear of the dire vengeance which would be exacted by her northern relations were she injured, giving her this immunity.

West of the Loohoopas are the Mow and Muram tribes. They state themselves to be of one common stock, but they are at deadly feud though closely allied by intermarriage. They have two festivals in the year like the two principal ones of the Koupooees. Ears pierced in cold weather as it suits convenience. The houses of the Mow tribe are gable-ended and the walls are high ; those of the Murams are the counterparts of the Koupooees. In both tribes the young men never sleep at home, but at their clubs where they keep their arms always in a state of readiness. Amongst the Murams, the married men even sleep at the resorts of the bachelors, a custom resulting from their sense of insecurity from attack. The distinctions of families and the strict rules we have seen amongst other tribes against the marriages of members of the same family are observed amongst both the Mows and Murams. For a wife it is usual to give something, but the great expenditure of men, especially amongst the Murams, has made women exceed greatly the men, and a wife can easily be obtained for a khes or coarse cloth. Adultery is punished, as it is amongst the Koupooees. Theft is of ordinary occurrence, and is not, amongst these tribes or the Loohoopas, even considered disgraceful. If the things stolen are found, they are taken back, if not, it might be dangerous to accuse a man of theft. The whole of the Mow tribe is under one chief. The tribe is comprised in twelve villages, none of which consists of less than one hundred houses, and one of which numbers four hundred. From each house the chief receives one basket of rice. The Murams are confined to one large village of perhaps 900 houses ; there was formerly another village, but it has been destroyed. In the single village of the Murams, there are two chiefs. For this singularity they account thus :—A former chief had two sons, of whom the younger, who was the greater warrior, desired to usurp the place of his elder brother. He urged his father to give him the chief-ship. The old chief afraid of his youngest son, and unable to give up the birth-right of the eldest, determined on a stratagem. He told his eldest son to go and secretly to bring home the head of an enemy. This having been done, the old chief summoned his sons, and giving each a packet of provisions, desired them to proceed in such directions as they chose in search of enemies, for he who brought in first the head of an enemy should be King.

The brothers took their leave, the youngest proceeding where he thought he would soonest procure a head, the eldest bending his steps to where he had concealed the one already taken. This he brought out of its concealment, and proceeded with it in triumph through the village. Nor was the youngest long in returning with a head, but having been preceded by his brother, the chief-ship was declared to be the right of the eldest. This however did not satisfy the younger son, he persisted in being called chief, and the matter was compromised by both being allowed to remain one as the great, the other as the little chief, neither of them has any fixed revenue. But the village, when it is necessary makes the great chief's house, and they give him the hind leg of all game caught; the little chief has no right to anything, the houses in his vicinity, however, do at times give him a leg of game. Formerly no one was allowed to plant his rice until the great chief allowed it or had finished his planting. This mark of superiority is not at present allowed by the little chief who plants without reference to his superior. There are many prohibitions in regard to the food, animal and vegetable, the chief should eat, and the Murams say the chief's post must be a very uncomfortable one. In sickness they make small offerings to the deities, or give a feast to the poor of the village, but their priests or priestesses are not respected sufficiently to make them, as amongst the Koupooees, reduce themselves to destitution by their offerings. Slavery is unknown amongst them. They cultivate in the same manner as the Loohoopas, on terraces.

The next tribe Meoyangkhang is composed of nine villages situated to the South of the Murams. It partakes more of the character of Koupooees than of its northern neighbours. The Meeyangkhang village is celebrated for its fine terraces for cultivation. This tribe does not keep slaves, but I believe, some of its members buy them with the view of gaining a profit from their sale. Each village has its chief, a chief in nothing but name. Amongst the nine villages composing this tribe is that of Tunggal which claims to be the birth place of the establisher of the present Munnipore dynasty. This tribe, the Murams and Mows, do not go bare behind, but wear a black cloth round them like a tight *dhotee*. This cloth is ornamented with rows of cowrie shells.

North of the Mow tribe, and often at feud with it, lies the Gnamei, or as it is known in Assam and Cachar, the Angamee tribe. These

people are known by their blood-thirsty attacks on their weaker neighbours, attacks which attracted the attention of the British Government, and led to ineffectual endeavours for their prevention. "The Angamees," says Lieutenant Stewart, "have no recognized head or chief although they elect a spokes-man who, to all intents and purposes, is powerless and irresponsible; hence the great difficulty we have had in dealing with this tribe, the arrangements made with the spokes-man being set at nought by the villagers." The Gnameis are a numerous, but fortunately for their weak neighbours, a tribe disunited by feuds. The more powerful villages hold the others in subjection and exact tribute from them.

"The Angamees have not only displayed great enterprise in war, but they are also remarkable among the tribes for their love of commerce. Many of them find their way down to the marts in Cachar and Assam, some proceed as far as Gowhatti, Sylhet and Dacca, and some have even gone as far as Calcutta in pursuit of trade. They bring down from their hills ivory, wax and cloths manufactured from the nettle fibre, and take up in exchange salt, brass-wire, shells, gunpowder, &c. &c. They fully appreciate the superiority of fire-arms over other weapons, and have succeeded in providing themselves with a considerable number of muskets which they use with effect."

The Gnamei in customs and manners resemble the Koupooee, and in dress the Mow tribe, but he ties up his hair behind with a quantity of thread which they do not.

The domestic animals of the hill-people are buffaloes, cows, methins or gayals, goats, pigs, cats, dogs and the common fowl. Of the buffaloe, there is a sprinkling through all the tribes, but it is in no great quantity amongst any. The cow is in great number amongst the Gnamei, part of the Quoireng and Meeyangkhang, the Mow, Muram and Loohoopa tribes, but no where else. The methin or gayal is not found where the cow is, but amongst all the other tribes, especially the Murrings and Khongjaïs. The goat is common to all; of it there are various breeds, both short-haired and long. The pig also is common to all and of various kinds. Of cats, many are not seen in the hill-villages, and what are seen, are skeletons. Dogs are plentiful, and of various kinds, the dog of the Loohoopas being the best, or, indeed, I may say a very fine animal. Amongst the Khongjaïs, many

dogs are expended in sacrifices; all the tribes eat them, and the manner of putting them to death is beating with bludgeons. "But" applying to them the remarks of Goldsmith on another people "among this barbarous and brutal people scarce anything that has life comes amiss, and they may well take up with a dog, since they consider toads, lizards, and even the flesh of the tiger itself as a dainty."

Of wild animals, almost every kind is to be found in the hills, and their chase is a chief occupation of the hill-men. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, wild hog, the elk and various other deer, the wild buffaloe, wild cow, and the wild goat are all met with in the dense forests that clothe the mountains. But, those are not the only denizens of the mountain-forests, they literally swarm with animal-life, and whilst by nature these animals prey on one another, the hill-man preys on them all. There is nothing almost he does not eat, and the methods he uses for the capture of his prey, whether bird, beast, insect, or reptile, are evidences of his possessing great ingenuity. Fish abound in every stream, and at the proper season are caught in great numbers.

Our knowledge of the geology of the country occupied by these tribes, has not, since Captain Pemberton wrote his Report on the Eastern Frontier, been in the least improved. The universal prevalence of dense and impervious forests, extending from the summits of the mountains to their bases, he observes, has restricted observations to those portions that have been laid bare by the action of the torrents, and to some few of the most conspicuous peaks and ridges. In that portion of the tract which extends between Munnipore and Cachar, a light and friable sand-stone of brown colour and a red ferruginous clay, are found to prevail on the lower heights. On reaching the more lofty elevations, these are succeeded by slate of so soft and friable a nature, as in many instances to be little more than an indurated clay; it is distinctly stratified in very thin layers which generally dip slightly to the southward. Petrifications of the different species of woods growing on the borders of the nullahs are very numerous. Among the central ranges, he states, West of Munnipore, lime-stone has been found cropping out from the banks of the streams, and it has since then been found in the North, South, and East. The rocks found on the hills between the Munnipore and Kubbo valleys are, on the Munnipore side, composed of different varieties of sand-stone and slate,

more or less compact in its structure. On the Kubbo side horn-blende and iron-stone are found with agalmatolite and fullers earth which are dug from the ground not far from Morsch. North of Munnipore the rocks become more solid and compact; and the great central ridge about where the Gnamei tribe dwells is composed of hard grey granular slate at the ridge, having about the base boulders of granite.

If, as seen, we are but imperfectly acquainted with the external geological features of this tract, we cannot pretend to any knowledge of its internal mineral resources. Fat gas's issue from parts of the range near Kubbo, and that these have been seen on fire, I have been informed, but whether these gases issue from coal, or have some other cause, has not been ascertained. Gold is said to have been found in the Valley of Munnipore, washed down, it was supposed, from the mountains, and two lumps of that metal are said to have been procured from amongst the Loohoopas, but the northern tribes deny the fact, and there is doubt whether cupidity has not magnified some substance of small value into a precious one. Iron is the metal most prized amongst the tribes, but of its existence as an ore, none of them are aware, and they derive their supplies of it from Munnipore, Kubbo, and Cachar. Gold has no value amongst them, and not long ago the Gnameis even, who are distinguished for their trailing energy did not know the value of silver. Amongst the northern tribes, brass and bell-metal are prized of brass they wear collars, and have discs of bell-metal on their head dresses, but where they came from originally they known not. And among the remaining tribes gongs and other articles of bell-metal are found, but whence they have come they are equally ignorant.

Neither have the products of the vegetal kingdom received any thing more than cursory attention. That they are varied is evident to the most casual observation, but the different species composing the whole have never been fixed or even attempted to be examined. The existence of the tea-plant was long ago known, but its being in the abundance that it is was only lately ascertained. The prospect of profit gave keenness to the search for the tea-plant, and doubtless the same cause will yet bring to light valuable products hitherto unknown. The presence of gum and resin bearing trees, the former in abundance, is noticeable by all, and the Khongjais or Kookies have brought us to the knowledge of trees producing varnish similar to that of Japan, and which

can be planted as the plantations in that country are said to be. The same people uses medicinally the bark of a tree, which from its taste they name "bitter tree" and all of them cure their spear wounds and bruises, by applications of the leaves of plants having healing properties. A blue dye is extracted from, I believe, wild indigo, a red one from a creeper, and from the root of a plant which seems well diffused through the hills. Another creeper affords them the means of catching fish by its poisonous or stupifying effects upon them when steeped in any stream they may have dammed up. Immense tracts are covered with bamboos of that sort which particularly suits the hill-man's cultivation; and this very useful plant is found of every variety. Of the cane, too, there are many varieties, and some are of prodigious length. Without the cane, the passage of the hill streams during the rains would scarcely be effectible. Timber trees are plentiful, but those only near the Cachar Frontier have any commercial value, there jarool, nagesur, cham, ana, toon are found. Besides these, in the mountains are found oak, fir, ash, walnut, teak and khà of which the last affords a black varnish different from the one before-mentioned. I could mention by their Munniporeo names many other kinds of trees, but the doing so would convey no information of the species to which they belong, suffice it therefore to say, that there are many others which are much used in house-building, and are very durable.

If, as with the metals, the hill-man was dependent for his salt on the supplies of that necessary which he might procure from abroad, he would constantly suffer from its want, but, by a pretty general distribution of salt-springs throughout the hills, a beneficent Providence testifies his goodness to their inhabitants. Besides his salt, condiments, other than pepper and ginger, which he raises plentifully, are not required by the hill-man. In average seasons, he can raise for himself a sufficiency of rice, his herds, and the chace supply him with animal food, and all that he wants more is clothing to defend him from the vicissitudes of the seasons. The quantity of clothing required is not much, but little as it is, it has necessitated the cultivation of cotton and the manufacture from it of cloth. In making cloth, the Choté, Pooroom, Aimole, Murring, and some of the Tangkool tribes surpass all the rest. All of them make earthen vessels for cooking in, and their baskets and other articles, made either of strips of bamboo or

cane, are made ingeniously, and are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are made.

Such are the tribes around Munnipore, and such the country inhabited by them. The latter is very fruitful and capable of improvement, but in the words of Captain Pemberton, "the state of society of the former is wholly incompatible with any mental improvement, or any advance in the arts. They pursue the same unvarying course of employment, felling timber, and tilling the ground assiduously during the season of cultivation, and after their crops are reaped, either resign themselves to the unrestrained indulgence of feasting and dancing, or to planning expeditions against the villages of some less powerful tribe." Amongst them all there is a more or less faint idea of a future life, and of rewards and punishments for virtue or misconduct, but the greatest misconduct is, the ~~forgiveness~~ of an injury, the first virtue, revenge, and the killing of a fellow creature is thought of with as little compunction as would be the killing of a fowl.

Before the connection of the British Government with that of Munnipore took place, the latter, not to speak of exerting influence over the tribes, was unable to protect the inhabitants of the valley from their aggressions, or to resist their exactions of black mail, and even after the conclusion of peace with Burma, and the fixation of a boundary for Munnipore, the majority of the tribes were independent, and known to us little more than by name. With the assistance of the arms and ammunition given to Munnipore by the British Government, some of the tribes have been thoroughly, the northern ones partially, reduced, and the attacks of the latter on the bordering Burmese have led to apprehensions of the interruption of the general peace of the Frontier. But the presence in Munnipore of a representative of the British Government, has preserved the peace, and by degrees, through his influence, the tribes have been brought to forego aggressions on Kubbo. The peace of the Frontier, the object of greatest political importance, has been gained, but the philanthropist would desire more, and a strong and honest Government would endeavour to repress the feuds and ameliorate the condition of the tribes. Their feuds, however, are, to the weak government of Munnipore, a source of strength, and afford a means of extortion which suits their dishonesty. Of their improvement, therefore, I see no prospect, unless by a moral regeneration, and that I fear is not to be effected.



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**APPENDICES.**

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## Appendix No. I.

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COMPARATIVE Vocabulary of the Munniporee, Undro, Sengmai, Chairel, Meeyang, Koupoee Pooecron, Koupoee Songboo, Quoireng, Khoonggoee, Phudang, Koopome, Tukaimee, Muram, Murring, Anal Namsau, Kookie, Burmese and Shan languages.

The words of the Comparative Vocabulary here given, are the same as those contained in that appended to Lieutenant Stewart's account of the tribes in Northern Cachar published in the transactions of the Asiatic Society.

The language of the tribe, designated by Lieutenant Stewart Aroong, is spoken by all the Naga tribes as far as the Koupoees and Quoirengs, and by adopting his vocabulary, I thought, I might by amplifying the range of comparison increase its interest.

In its preparation I have taken much pains, but the ear is deceptive, and mistakes, though not I believe egregious ones, may have crept in.

The Undro, Sengmai, Chairel and Meeyang languages are spoken by Looes in the Valley of Munnipore, of which the Undro and Sengmai people claim to have been the original inhabitants. The Shan language is also spoken by Looes who inhabit a few villages, and were brought originally from Kubbo. The Kubbo Shan language differs from that of the Shans to the East of Burma considerably. It will be observed that there is some difference between the Kookie words given by me, and those given by Lieutenant Stewart. Those I have given are the Thado proper, whereas some of those given by Lieutenant Stewart are of the Shingsol or other dialects of the Thado. I may also observe that the Angamie Naga language given by Lieutenant Stewart is not the Angamie proper, but a dialect of it.

*a*—is pronounced as in Italian.

*e*—“ “ “ Do.

*i*—“ “ “ short.

*o*—“ “ as in “ Tone.”

*u*—“ “ “ “ Fun.”

*th*—always has the *h* aspirated, except in Burmese where it is pronounced as in “ theme.”

*gh*—is pronounced as the Persian “ Ghain.”

## Appendix No. II.

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THE KHONJIS or KOKIES derive the descent of their present chief Kooding Mang from their ancestor Thado as given below. The attention of this tribe to their genealogy is curious, and the circumstance of the Munniporees preserving in each family a "mei-hau-rol" or genealogical tree is a coincidence of custom worthy of notice.

### THADO.

Thado's son Thaloon.

Thaloon's sons Elnoon ..... Keepgen ..... Haukeep.

Elnoon's son Ningel.

Ningel's sons Ningsong ..... Singsheet ..... Doolhoon.

Ningsong's son Songtong.

Songtong's son Yakeel.

Yakeel's son Silthau.

Silthau's sons Kiltong ..... Kilphoong ..... Tongmang.

Kiltong's son Thlauseen.

Thlauseen's son Tongloon.

Tongloon's sons Moontom ..... Mangyel.

Moontom's son Tomhil.

Tombil's sons Loontong ..... Moonvan ..... Yelhan.

Loontong, no issue.

Moonvan, no issue.

'Yelhan's sons Hennang ..... Gaulen.

Hennang's sons Hauton ..... Hau go tung ..... Yenkni. }  
Hauwon. Hauhoop. Keemkoop. Nelet. } All have  
descendants.

Hauton's sons Mangthoo ..... Toopso ..... Kolêt.

Mangthoo's sons Tungotung ..... Yeloon.

Tungotung's sons Toosong ..... Mangmingtung ..... Letkoolool.

Toosong's son Kooding Mang, the present Chief.

Thade had two brothers, Chonglo and Hungseen. There are many Chonglois in existence, and a few of the Hungseen clan.

## Comparative

English.	Munniporee.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Fire	Mei	Wal	Phul	Jee
Water	Ising	Mà	Dee	Panee
Earth	Lei pak	Ka	Phumboo	Mateekan
Air	Noongseit	Noongseet	Hool	Bo
Sky	Nong thau leipak	Harung	Alung kong	Ba kan
Cloud	Lei chil	Leichil	Aloom mai	Még(kan)
Fog	Lei chil tha ba	Leichil tepme.....Leichil phreemo.	Aloommai rungade	Kowalkan
Smoke	Mei khoo	Walkhoo.....walhoo.	Phulkhoo	Dooma
Sun	Noomheet	Chameet	Sal	Bâlee kan
Moon	Tha	Sa tha	Lêt	Chat kan
Star	Tawal pee chak	Sangun see	Tawal peechak	Tara
Lightning	Nong thang kooppa	Sangun keesoo.....Choogoone	Nongthang	Dau jin kelo
Thunder	Nong kong ba	Marunghâko	Alung kong hupne	Din kangoojurur
Rain	Nong	Harung myo	Nong	Boron
Rainbow	Choom thang	Sangunchoolo.....Choon tangkanto...	Choom thang	Phendhonoo kan
Mountain	Ching	Kontak	Mol	Theng ra
Plain	Tum pak	Tumpak	Tumpak	Tum pa kan
River	Toorél	Toorél	Toorool	Sora kan
Jungle	Na-ruk	Sauwak	Phunsang karuk	Bonkan
Stone	Noong	Torong	Noo.ngkil	Hil go
Wood	Sing	Phol.....Karak	Phool	Darau
Gold	Sunna	Kundoonong	Sunna	Hoona
Silver	Roopa	On .....	Roopa	Roopa
Iron	Yot	Sén .....	Thir	Loha
Brass	Peetrail	Peetrail	Peetrail	Peetrail
Copper	Koree	Koree	Koree	Koree
Day	Noomeetin, nong	Chameet.....Nik noong	Athum	Madun
Night	A hing	Sa nuk	Lungat	Rates
Year	Chahlee, koom	Koom	Cha hei	Bosur kan
Mouth	Tha	Sa tha	Lêt	Makan
Light	Angalba	Ngando do.. Thee mugha	Angalba	Nga lose
Darkness	A mum ba	Mumgo do.....Nuko	Lungai	Ma mo se
God	Lai, soorarel	Soorarel.....Lai	Lumpoo	Deo
Demon	Lai saroi	Lai saroi	Ditto	Deo
Man	Nipa, mee	Teeksa hora.....Teekhora	Pasul	Mooneego
Woman	Noopee	Teeksa yahoo	Tha loi	Jelago
Boy	Nipa niha	Teeksahgrasa...Sajee hora	Pasul sa	Pouaoolee
Girl	Noopee niha	Teeks yahooosa....Sajee yahoo	Tha loi sa	Je la so goonee
Animal	Sa	Sén	Ngum	Pa hoo
Bird	Oochék	Oojeek sa	Phoo	Pa keeya
Insect	Til kang	Kotong	Til	Pok
Friend	Maroop	Ke maroop	Na loi	Ooda
Enemy	Lal	Ka	Lal	Laphum
Father	Pa	A pa .....	Apha	Apa
Mother	Ma	A né	Au	Bae

*Vocabulary.*

KOUPOOK.		Leeyang.		Khoong gose.	
Pooee ron.	Songboo.				
Mei	Mai	Cha mas	..	Mei	..
Dooee	Dooee	Ta dwee	..	Deroo	..
Ta lei	Kundee	Kuddee	..	M la	..
Thee rang	M pōn	Ting hoon	..	Ma see	..
Tum baū	Ting book kundee	Ting kuddee	..	Ka jing m la	..
Tum boo	Mong	Ku mau	..	Mo ja	..
Tum boojun sabaroe	Mong kai buté	Ku mau loomné ne	..	Mo ju thae	..
Mei kheet	Mai khau	Cha mee khae	..	Mei khoo	..
Ree meek	Nai meek	Nee mit	..	Ka jing	..
Tha	Boo	Chu hyoo	..	Kāng	..
In see	Pan chong	Chaghun	..	Mureck	..
Kwa butaie	Pong sing	Ting ka liké	..	Moja seng rooee	..
Kwa bureeye	Ting kim	Ting simmé	..	Ka jing koongye	..
Kwa	Ting	Ting	..	Ka jing rooye	..
Sang pok	Pong sing	Ting khum bumé	..	Moja senge toreeye	..
Rum mon	Ching	Ta shing	..	Phora	..
Nee yang	Taiyang	Ajya ng	..	Choohei	..
Dooee Kwa	Toorel	Chul yoo kee	..	Kong	..
Ka mung luk	Ting noi ding	Ma num jee yoo	..	Runita rung	..
Loong	Tau	Tutto	..	Neong ko	..
Thing	Thing	Tusing	..	Thing	..
Kachak	Kuchak	Kuchyak	..	Sunnee	..
Roopa	Kaphoot	Lang kang	..	Loopha	..
Tin	Tun	Chughee	..	Maroo	..
Katok	Peetrai	Tane gee	..	Sunnee	..
Kon ree	Koretun	Ma rooee gee	..	Sunnee	..
Sum laie	Kulal	Ng en	..	Rochoo	..
Jing pha	Yem bung	Igsoon	..	Chuma ting	..
Sung on	Ting koom	Ta koom	..	Koom khut	..
Tha khut	Boo	Chuhyyoo	..	Kujing khut	..
Ban bargé	Ngangté	Bénó	..	He rooye	..
Jin baroe	Yingté	Ta myooe	..	Cha mia tingye	..
Ree	Ra	Cha ra	..	Koong yo	..
...	...	...	..	Koong yo	..
Ka pai ya	Ghan mai	Mpyoo mai	..	Kahai re	..
Ka mei ya	Too mai	Mpooe mai	..	Aphae nau	..
Ka pai sa ja	Ghan lau na	Mpyoo ma na	..	Angen nau	..
Ka mei sa ja	Too mai lau na	Mpooe ma na	..	Nipoo nee	..
Sa	Yun	Tuthyyoo	..	Sét	..
Husa	Rooee	Thee kna	..	Ata	..
Tump hoon	Oongkoo pooee	Tukhoum ba	..	Koopa	..
Oonaw	Heiroop	Aka va	..	Ama ro	..
Ka ran	Dree	Cha ree	..	Rél	..
Apa	A poo	Apyoo	..	Avee	..
Anoo	Apooee	Apooee	..	Awoo	..

## Comparative

Phudang.	Koopo me.	Tukai mee.	Muram.
Mee	Mai	A mai	A mee
Toon doo ee	Ee chew	A thoo ee	A doo
Mleo	M lai	N dha	Rung ro
Seep hen	Maseu	N hoot	Ting goo ee
Ka ding	Kag ing	A ting	Su ting
M ya	Moja	Ka mong	Ka mong
M ya sa luk le	Moja sa lakoje	Kamong nawomongé	Ka mong so le
Meek hoot	Mai khoo	A mai muka	A mee muka
Dee mit	Chhee mit	Nai meet	Lai meek
Ka-jew	Ka ching	Sa koo	Si ko
Sar ha	Soopa chunga	Cha gun taie	Sug ai
Ling kai rai	Ka jing malai musae	Ha pu tau	Too ee burong
Ka ding ma soomeé	Ka jing ma songe	A ting kroonge	Suting ko boom le
Ka ding roolle	Ka jing roye	A ting ting ron	Ka mau
Lang sin	Nee cho kolla	Thoo ee pur ong	Ting marangubang le
A dim	Doom phoo	A long	Ra wong
Choo ho ee	Choo ho ee	A yang	Ning kum
Kóng	Kon ta	A gha kai	Bo doo
Rum doo	Runta rung	Son ge	Ru num
M' loong	Noong gau	N taw	A to
Thing	Thing	A sing	A ting
Sin na	Sun ua	Sun na	Sun na leppo
Roo pa	Loop ha	Tung ka	Sun na
Mu ree	Mur	Ka pha	Ké phoo
...	Sun na	Ka tau kong	Ko ré
...	...	...	...
M shoon ka	Sha shoon	A yoo ee sa gha	Yau soo ka
In ya ka	Mujá	Moo na	Ting him
Ting koom	Tau koom	A koom	Ting koom
Ka jeu khet	Ka ching pookave	Sa koo	Siko
Hal le	Ka jing ho pe	A ting gha nunge	Va bo tule
Meu le	Muja dave	Mo ongé	Mee le
Keem yau	Rum veeo	Che rai	Sura
...	...	...	...
Me, ya nau	Nipa ne	Cha pa mee	Su phoo na mei
Ala nau	Neep hoo nee	Cha noo ee mee	Su poo ee ne mei
A yau no	Anau nipa	A nau no	Too na mei
Weeding la nau	A nau neephoo	Cha noo ee nau gha	Su poo ee ne mei too na mei
Sa	Sa	A sa	Kemee
Wa nau	Ata	A roi	Sa rum roo ee
A khoo	Kooppa	Ka menau	M hom
Ee tum mu sa la nau	Hu tai	Hai ka lom ba	A kung mu nà
Rai	Ré	A ree ba	Sa ree me
Ee wau	A ps	Pa au	A phoo
Ee wee	A pheu	Poo yo	A pooce

Vocabulary.

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Mei	... Mhee	... Mei	... Mee	... Phei.
Yooee	... Doo	... Tooe	... Yé	... Num.
Thlaie	... Door thee	... Lei	... Méggé	... Lung nin.
Noo meet murthee	... A thir	... Hooee	... Lé	... Pha room.
Noongthaue	... Pa wan	... Wan	... Mo	... Pha
Rumai	... Pa doo	... Mei	... Tien	... Pha chau.
Rumai taewa	... Pa doo thaba	... Mei akaè	... Tien tho	... Pha lungo.
Mei khoo	... Mhee koo	... Mei khoo	... Mee kho	... Koon phei.
Noo meet	... A nee	... Nee	... Né	... Kang on.
Tang	... Tha	... Nla	... La	... Noon.
Sor wa, -sa	... Boo thir	... A sheo	... Kee	... Nau.
Seepatai roka	... Koo bee ló	... Kol phé	... Tien yat té	... Pha nengoo.
Nong konga	... Pa tek boo	... Wanaging	... Mo heing dé	... Pha nungo.
Nong	... Koo ra ka	... Go	... Mo	... Phoon.
Lang khoot ma tin	... Alhee bu ham	... Thilog wee	... Tien ta gol	... Kan pha.
Ching	... Mool	... Mol ting hang	... Ta oung	... Hoo nòo.
Phai Tai	... Phe	... Phai	... Mé pêng	... Tinoi.
Kong	... A ron	... Tooe len	... Myet	... Ta num.
Rumi hun	... Am hang	... Hum pa ruk	... Toh	... Phoi ya.
Ta loong	... Thlong	... Song	... Kyouk	... Hin.
Hing	... Thing	... Thing	... Thén	... Phoon.
Sin na	... Sin na	... Sunna	... Shwé	... Kum.
Roopa	... Roopa	... Dunka cheng	... Ngwé	... Nguon.
Thir	... Yo toorn	... Theek	... Tan	... Leek.
Peelrai	... Peetrai	... Soomeng	... Kee wa	... Tong.
Koree	... Koree	... Shoomshun	... Kee nee	... Tongneng.
Nong hang	... A thoon	... Soon kim	... Ne	... Kang on.
...	... San	... Yan	... Nya	... Kang kool.
Koom	... Koom	... Koom	... Nit	... Pee.
Tang la	... Tha	... Hla	... La	... Noon.
Noon gara	... Koo wa le	... Awae	... Lén	... Lengo.
Mé a	... Kwec eng	... Ayeeng	... Meikte	... Nupsingo.
Thrai	... Lei	... Puten	... Phura	... Phee.
Ditto	...	... Telha	... Nat pik ta	... Phoo leng.
Na pau wa	... Seempa	... Pusul	... Yau kya	... Koon phu shai.
Noopweea	... Sceno	... Noo mei	... Meing ma	... Phungin.
Dog wa cha	... Amo chur	... Chapung pa	... Yau kya kulle	... Luka phu shai.
Noop wa cha	... Seeno chur	... Cha puñg noo	... Meing ma kulle	... Luka phungin.
Ya	... Sha	... Sa	... A mé	... Noo.
Wa	... Pu ha	... Wacha	... Nget	... Nok.
Phrool cha	... Angé	... Loong	... Po young	... Moong.
Kai pulooee ba	... Loo lam	... Ghol	... Tunge geen	... Teiko.
Ral	... Na rai na sa	... Ghal	... Chit	... Sit.
Pa wa	... Eepa	... Pa	... A phe	... Apo.
Wa	... Noo	... Noo	... A mé	... A mé.

## Comparative

English.	Munniporee.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Brother	<i>Elder</i> Yau Yama Nau	<i>Elder</i> Younger Paloo Name	<i>Elder</i> Younger Ape Náoo ..	<i>Elder</i> Younger Ako Na nao ..
Sister	<i>Elder</i> ... <i>Younger</i> Chem...Chul	<i>Elder</i> Younger Ana Loochul Apéé Chit ..	<i>Elder</i> Younger Achoo Ná sul ..	Kakei Beyá .. Elder Younger ..
Son	Cha nipa	Saija hora .....	Na sa	Pootok ..
Daughter	Cha noopee	Saija yahoo .....	Na sa noopee	Pootok ..
Elephant	Samoo	Kee	Surumpoo	A thee ..
Rhinoceros	Sainogundall	Kegundall	Gundall ..	..
Buffalo	Eeroi	Ké	Aloj ..	Moos ..
Methin	Sundung	A	Sun dung ..	Sundung ..
Cow	Sul, samook	Sok .....	Sa mook ..	Gooroo ..
Horse	Sugol	Shoorook ..	La tarau ..	Gora ..
Goat	Hameng	Kének ..	Kel ..	Sag hol ..
Tiger	Kei, keiompée	Hul ..	Hoompee ..	Bak ..
Bear	Sa wom	Supmo ..	Sa wom ..	Balook ..
Leopard	Keijeng lang	Huljengso ..	Kei jeng lang ..	Keijeng langko ..
Monkey	Yong	Koi .....	Hulecha ..	Bador ..
Hog	Ok	Wak ..	Huk ..	Hoor ..
Dog	Hwee	Kee ..	Hwee ..	Kookoor ..
Cat	Hau dong	Hung gen .....	Huljeek ..	Mekoor ..
Rat	Oóchee	Kooyook ..	Asim ..	O'door ..
Porcupine	Lang hei	Kootook ..	Sap hoo lang hei ..	Sena kata ..
Badger	Noongök	Noo ük ..	Nongok ..	..
Hawk	Koonoo ka rung ..	Laujangsa .....	Karrung ..	Koonooha rung ..
Peacock	Wa hóng	Ootong .....	Wa hong ..	Wang go ..
Crow	K wak	Ooha .....	Miyang wak ..	Kaua go ..
Hen	Yél	Oo ..	Phoo ..	Koorakee ..
Toucan	Lang mei	Laugineipong ..	Laugmei ..	Soral lang mee ..
Fish	Nga	Tanga ..	Nga ..	Mas ..
Lizard	Choom	Changkok .....	Choom ..	Soom ..
Crab	Wai khoo	Aha .....	Niha ..	Ka kra ..
Snake	Leel	Koopooo ..	Leel ..	Horop ..
Centipede	Nachul	Nachul ..	Nachul ..	Chelago ..
Earth-worm	Tin thök	Loonja ..	Beng bang ..	Hé soa ..
Catter-pillar	Tin kak	Kotong ..	Ting kak ..	Bisa ..
Butter-fly	Koo rak	Koorak ..	Koorak ..	Pak see ko ..
Fly	Hei ing	Poo ..	Hei ing ..	Machee ko ..
Musquitoes	Kang	Poo ..	Kang ..	Moha ..
Bettle	Kobes kangehet	Pheichunjé .....	Kkwoom ..	Goo kora pokoo ..
Ant	Kuk cheng	Pijingua .....	Sengké ..	Pe poora ..
White ant	Lei sau	Lei sau ..	Lei sau ..	Lei sau ..
Head	Kök	Hoorung ..	Kootoo ..	Mooroogo ..
Body	Sa, hukchang	Sumpon .....	Sul ..	Garee go ..
Leg	Köng	Tuka .....	Tuha ..	Jang gan ..
Arm	Pam bom	Tuka ding ..	Pam bom ..	Atikan? ..
Face	Mai	Man ..	Ra mul ..	Mai tong kan ..
Neck	Nguk sum	Kotok ..	Nguk tong ..	Garo go ..

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPOOKE.				Leeyang.		Khoong goee.	
Pooee ron.	Songboo.			Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger
Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger
Awoo	Anau	Achai	Akaina	Achee	Aaa kurooba	Uma	Ika do
Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger
A wa	Sanoo	Achai	Atun pooee	Achee	Atun pooee	Kejoi	Icha do
Sa pei ya	...	Anapoo	...	Ana mpyoo mai	...	Eany au pa	...
Sa ka mei ya	...	Ana poees	...	Ana mpooee mai	...	Eany au noo	...
Tum pong	...	Woi pong	...	Cha pong	...	Sa kutiae	...
...	...	Ra wei pong	...	...	...	Seepa	...
Se loli	...	Woi	...	A looce	...	Si loi	...
Sen thuk	...	Woi chung	...	Ka booe	...	Sit jung	...
Tom	...	Woi tong	...	Ma tom	...	Si mook	...
Ta gon <i>ll</i>	...	Ta kon <i>ll</i>	...	Cha gon <i>ll</i>	...	Si gol	...
Kel	...	Yoo	...	Ka mee	...	Me krek	...
Ta khoo	...	Kumung	...	Chakwee	...	Sa khoo	...
Ka bom	...	Chsgum	...	Cha hom	...	Soo wong	...
Kei jangla	...	Keng yang leina	...	Kwee rook na	...	Koo ne	...
Ka yong	...	Yau	...	Tajong	...	Nai yong	...
Bok	...	Ghuk	...	Ka bak	...	Hook	...
Wee	...	See	...	Ta keo	...	Hoo	...
Thok sa	...	Meeyauana	...	Mee na	...	La mee	...
Ma yew	...	Pök	...	Tu ja	...	Sok	...
Ta koo	...	You kong	...	Ng kong	...	Se noong	...
Sa ra bok	...	In toi	...	Bak thok na	...	Sau nee	...
Amoo ta len	...	Mau pung lang	...	Tukau leng na	...	Ka leng	...
Wa hong	...	Dau da	...	...	...	Ha re	...
Baak	...	Ag hak	...	Ng hék	...	Koong kha	...
An	...	Roi	...	Marcoee	...	Ha	...
Baba ra	...	Rang dai	...	Charre	...	Ha ta	...
Nga	...	Ka	...	Chakha	...	Khee	...
Oo keeng	...	Po kung na	...	Tuköna	...	Chitang	...
Ae	...	Gha	...	Chagha	...	Ke rau	...
Ma roon	...	Un rooee	...	Kunyoo	...	Phoo roo	...
Ma roo napee	...	Heng da	...	Kontina	...	Koo pa	...
Tum chan	...	Choop leng	...	Tu kee ba	...	M la roo	...
Tum phoon	...	Oong koo	...	Tu kom ba	...	Koo pai	...
Ta lep	...	Tur ham	...	Tu pem ba	...	Koo pa	...
Tum baiekhoo	...	Sim	...	Tu ma	...	Ha cheng	...
Kang	...	Cha kang	...	Tuk hem ba	...	Hu chik	...
Tum cong pohee	...	Che koong pohee	...	Tu hoora pohee	...	Koo ma	...
Tung em	...	Teng	...	Mutyang ba	...	Ar zing	...
Tum toong	...	Teng boo	...	Cha poom	...	Lei poom pe	...
Loo	...	Ka pee	...	Cha pee	...	A kau	...
Poom	...	Ka poom	...	Cha poom	...	A sa	...
Kee	...	Ka phae	...	Cha phea	...	A kong	...
Khoot	...	Pam pom	...	Cha beng	...	A khoot	...
Mae koom	...	You	...	Ta yo	...	A mai	...
Ring	...	Wong	...	Chau wong	...	A lee	...

## Comparative

Phudang.	Koopo me.	Tukai mee.	Muram.
<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>
Ee mee	Ee tau	A mai	ekadau-a
<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younaer</i>
Ee chon	Ee chon	A cheung	Aja phew
Ee nau yera	...	A ne neepa	...
Ee nau laue	...	A ne neephoo	...
Ma hoo ee	...	Suk taie	...
...	...	...	Ee pong
Sa lo ee	...	Sa loo	...
Set jung	...	See chang	...
S mook	...	S'mook	...
Sa koi	...	Si ko ee	...
Ham eng	...	Mék rök	...
Sun khoo	...	Sa koo	...
Sung om	...	Soon gön	...
Kwaierang	...	Hok pheu	...
Nee yong	...	Nee yong	...
Huk	...	Hök	...
Hwee	...	Pheu	...
Lang yau	...	Iam ee	...
Ma soo	...	Ma jeu	...
Nkhoo	...	Sa keu	...
Kading huk	...	Rung hok	...
Ka lung	...	Ka leng	...
...	...	Pa hong	...
Heu kha	...	Kong kha	...
Herr	...	Ha	...
Wa rang	...	A ri yang	...
Khaie	...	Khoo	...
Chi peng	...	Chittang	...
Ke rau	...	Kreo	...
Phoo ee	...	Phren	...
Se ta lão ee	...	Koop pa	...
Koo jai	...	Koo cheng	...
Koo long mei	...	Koree ba	...
Too so kau	...	Ma ha	...
Hai ta	...	Hu cheng	...
Ha chung	...	Koo mee	...
Pai hor	...	Kho mee	...
Nem dau	...	Khe	...
Lei sa	...	Lei pong	...
Kyew	...	Kau	...
A sa	...	A sa	...
Phee	...	A kho	...
Pau thee	...	A see kong	...
Mai	...	Mai	...
Kei yeng	...	A khaung	...
<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>
			Asoung kating po Teigaropo
			<i>Elder</i>
			<i>Younger</i>
			A tee poo ee
			A na su phoo ne
			Ana su poo ee ne
			Sa pong
			..
			A loo ee
			Loo ee sung
			A tom
			Ta ko ee
			A mee
			A kau
			Sa hom
			Kau tan
			Sa yong
			A wuk
			A chee
			Chong na
			A ya
			Sa hee
			Lung mau
			..
			A ghak
			A rooee
			Sa rang
			A ka
			..
			A gha
			Sin no
			..
			In see
			Tin kau
			..
			Kong mee
			Too ham
			Tuk poo ee
			In cheng
			Ru koo poeee
			A pee
			A poom
			A po
			Wat choo kung
			A yo
			Ka wong

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Elder	Younger	Elder	Younger	Elder
Momo	Nau	O	Kane	Ka nau
Elder Chur	Younger	Elder	Younger	A ko
		Ome	Ka chul	Ngee
Cha oopa	..	Seempa chura	..	A nong jai.
Chanoopweea	..	Seenoo chura	..	Elder Younger
Kee sais	..	Pa se	..	Apée Nong chan.
..	..	So	..	Look chai kau.
Na looce	..	Sap hé	..	Loon gin.
Sa reem	..	Sil	..	Chāng.
Na mook	..	Sa mook	..	Chāng kunda.
Sa book	..	Sa kon	..	Kiae.
Rut lang	..	Kel	..	Oo pang.
Hoo mee	..	Heom pee	..	Sok.
Yeek shoon	..	Tou	..	Ma.
Kei yang la cha	..	Kianse roo noo	..	Pee.
Yeung	..	Yong	..	Soo.
Hok	..	Wak	..	Mee.
Wee	..	Vee	..	Soo soom.
Tong	..	Yoté	..	Na ring.
Yoo poo	..	Pushoo	..	Moo.
Serr khoo	..	Poonrang	..	Ma.
Noongok	..	Neng ok chura	..	Mee yaa.
Ya kau cha	..	Patrio	..	Noo.
A rong	..	A lok	..	Mén.
Ak	..	Pa	..	Moo num.
Wa	..	Hul	..	Liei yoo.
Po lang	..	Pa kee ba	..	Nok yoong.
Tunga	..	Nga	..	Luka.
..	..	Tung khé	..	Kei.
Ai	..	E	..	Nok phong.
Phrool	..	Prool	..	Pa.
Nu roon	..	Oo som	..	Mong kang.
Tal	..	Thing tal	..	Ja poo.
Roomp hool	..	Thing pool	..	Guong au.
Pai puleep	..	Ko veng	..	Meng ka.
Tran	..	Puk hoo	..	Be.
Thung tan	..	Chee bi hang	..	Moong.
Dee moon	..	Chee buté	..	Ming mee.
Phai wang	..	Kang sé	..	Ming oon.
Tloong	..	A toong	..	Yoong.
Loo	..	Loo chó	..	Méng kwee kee.
Huk shang	..	Ku sa	..	Mut.
Ho	..	Ka khoo	..	Hén pook.
Khoot bang	..	Ka bang	..	Hoo.
Mai	..	Ku mhó	..	Too.
Thlee koong	..	Kur ha	..	Tin.
				Ho kén.
				Na.
				Yet ko.

English.	Munniporee.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Back	Numgul, num	Loma.....Loobal	Yangel	Peetee kan .....
Belly	Pook	Pook	Phook	Pet go .....
Shoulder	Leng bal	Akphuk	Leng bal	Kat kan .....
Hip	Ning jol	Porung.....Hikoong	Thuloong	Naree kota .....
Chest	Thabak	Tandook	Tumpha	Ya kan .....
Waist	Kawang	Kasung	Ka wang	Ka ka lee kan .....
Eye	Meet	Meet	Hun too	Ak heeko .....
Ear	Na na kong	Ka na	Roep hee	Khankan .....
Mouth	Chin	Shoon	Doo khwee	To ta kan .....
Nose	Top of bridge of Na natol na kang	Sanaootee.....Sanoong	Sunga	Nak go .....
Lip	Chin bal	Shoon	Doo khwee	Ot go .....
Cheek	Khajai	Nambung	Kee be	Ka tung kan .....
Chin	Kha dang	Khadang	Chug a	....
Tooth	Ya	Sho.....Shoa	Ya	Dat .....
Hair	Sum	Hoomes	Sum	Chool .....
Beard	Koe	Koee	Koee	Kooee kan .....
Moustache	Ditto	Koee	Koee	Kooee tongo .....
Navel	Khœea	Pootee	Khoeec	Kooee nee go .....
Elbow	Khoott ning	Heitong.....Tai hoo	Khoott ning	Koojing kan .....
Wrist	Khoott jeng	Khoott jeng.....Khoott ang	Khoott jeng	Ator tura kan .....
Hand	Khoott	Takhoo.....Tahoo	Luk	Angoolee .....
Finger	Khoatpang,khootol	Takhoo tol.....Khoott pang	Khoottol, khoott pang	Nok .....
Nail	Khoojil	Takmeng	Kho jil	Ooroodo .....
Thigh	Pheigul	Tanghee.....Tangé	Phei gul	Atoo go .....
Knee	Khoo oo	Tankhoo.....Tukhoo	Khoo oo	Tooron a go .....
Calf	Khoo bom	Tukpek	Khoo bom	Jangor kooching .....
Ankle	Khoo jeng	Khoojong.....Tameet	Khoo jeng	kan .....
Foot	Kong	Taka.....Tumpha	La	Pata kan .....
Toe	Kong tol	Takatol.....Tunpha	...	Jangor angoolee .....
Skin	Oöl	Lahe.....Lukruk	Rak	Sorkan .....
Bone	Saroo	Mang ko	Sa roo	Ar .....
Blood	Ee	She	Ee	Ko kot .....
Horn	Chee	Nong nung	Machee	Hing .....
Wing	Musa	Lingo.....Ningko	Musa	Pak kan .....
Feather	Matoo	Oohool.....Ooomoon	Phoo mool	Pho ree .....
Tail	Mei	Meeyo.....Ming ko	Me mei kong	Le joo .....
Foot-mark	Kong kool	Tumpha	Me la kong	Jangor kong gool kan .....
Hoof	Khoo jil	Tak meng	Mo la til	Koor ako .....
Hind-leg	Khoo doong	Perung Taka.....Khoodoonglo	Khoo doong	Peelee kan .....
Fore-leg	Khoo mang	Manumna Taka.....Khoomanglo	Khoo mang	Moong kan .....
Tree	Oo pal	Phol	Phool	Rook jar .....
Root	Ra	Kaké.....Ta ha	Phool me go too...	Ma ra go .....
Branch	Sa	Musa	Ma sa	Deng go .....
Leaf	Na	Ta tup	Me put	Pata .....
Fruit	Hei	See jee	Me thee	Eigo .....

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPOGEE.		Leeyang.		Khoong goes.	
Pooeeron.	Songboo.				
Choong	Ting	Changoom	Tating	A na	..
Bon	Pook	Cha won	..	A pook	..
Dang kau	Mei ban	Ntong	..	A rang	..
Maie kwok	Mei ling poi	A thang	..	Ka sung	..
Ka chang	Mei ngang	A gha	..	A tha	..
Kong	Mei sen	Cha khon	..	Ka saie	..
Meek	Mei mit	Meet	..	A meet	..
Ku na	Mei noo	Pa kong	..	Ku na	..
Moon	Mei m hong	Cha moon	..	Ka mo	..
Nup tong	Mei nootol	Tanyoo	..	Ku roo	..
Ka nün	Mei chee	Pa moon tai (or) gee	Ku mo	..	
Ka ben	Mei beng	Pa byang	..	A saie	..
..	Mei kootang	..	..	A kha	..
Nga	Mei hoo, nai	Cha hoo	..	A ha	..
Sum	Sum	Ta thum	..	A ko na	..
Koo moon	A monghoo	A tai	..	Kumoha	..
..	..	Cha moon gyoo	..	Ditto	..
Ko ee	Mei la	Cha la	..	A koe	..
Khoot kee	Mei chau	Ta chau	..	A nim	..
Khoot asheng	Mei pan teng	Cha ben ta	..	A seng	..
Khoot yoong	A bal pa	Cha ben	..	A khoot	..
Khoot ma ja	Pal joong	Cha ben dee	..	A peng	..
Khoot tin	Pal tin	N til	..	Khoot a ha	..
Kee ling	Mei nang	Pun yang	..	A phaio	..
Kee kok	Mei khoo poot	Puta long	..	Khoo jeng	..
Kee barac	Mei phai bok	Pu ma tun	..	Khoo asalo	..
Kee Meek	Mei phai teng	Ta long ra	..	A khoo meet	..
Kee baja	Mei phai pa	Phe dee	..	A kong	..
Kee young	..	Pan joong	..	..	..
Moon	Kegee	Pa geo	..	A ha	..
Roo	Rau	Pa ra	..	A roe	..
Thee	Yiae	Ta jui	..	Musee	..
Ta kee	Ka chai	Pu ke	..	A chee	..
Ba tha	Ka hoo	Pu kul	..	A ha	..
Ma moon	Ka hoo	Pu gyoo	..	A ha	..
Ka mei	Ka mai	Pu mee	..	Ku mai	..
Keeng yuk	Phai pa	Pu ja	..	A kho chauna	..
Kee	Tul	Pa tin'	..	A kong	..
Mong kee	T hai	Pa pho	..	A phai khoo doong	..
Ma kee	Hoo	Pa ba	..	Kum ma	..
Thing koong	T hing bung	Sing ban	..	Thing	..
Kamaung	Mal	Pa meng	..	Thing aroo	..
Ka chung	Thing chee	Pa rang(or) pa kó	..	Thing ara	..
Muna	Ka nong	Pa nyoo	..	Thing na	..
Thuk ra	ka thaie	Pa see	..	A tha	..

## Comparative

Phudang.	Koopome.	Tukaiemee.	Muram.
Dook deu	Ak sign	Ka shén	A pau
Ook	A pook	A pook	A moi
Pan song	Phei shoong	K a song	Ke kee
Kung thee	Phei kong	Hung tha	Iung kung
Ma loong	A ma loong	A gnum	Ka kau
Keseu	Ghei sing	Tum tak	A pô
Meek	A mee	A mit	A mek
Ka neu	A ka na	Kon	A ko si
Mar soo	Shain	N chin	A moo ee
Neghar	A na	A na	Na kang
Mur chais	Ang yé	Me kee	Ka tei
Mai	N k ha	A beng	Beng to
..	N k ha	N kha	Mak ho
Ha	A ha	A gha	A ghoo
Sum	Ko sain	A sum	Tun
Mur ha	Mo ha	N kha woo	Ma kho mei
Ditto	Aph lee	A megn woo	A moo ee mei
...	...	...	Pook la
Pung hook	Khoot cha kau	Me choo	Kook saw
Pan rong	Khoot nu jang	A chang	Bei sang
Pan	Khoot	A wan	A va
Pan ya	Khoot yoong pheu	Muyoornutawa	Wai yoong
Tin khoo	Khoot tin	Mu tin	Wai thee
Kai see	Phei kiae	N ang	Nu kung
Kook sau	Kho na kau	N khoo	Khoo kok
Phee theo	M dan thei	Phai tun	Pa tè kung
Phee meek	...	...	Pa keo
Phe koom	Koom joo kau	Phai paya	Pe pe go
Phee yen wee	Kon ja pe	...	Pe kau jo
A ho ee	A hoo ee	Tug hee	Too gee
Saroo	Roo	Tur roo	Ra ghau
A see	Musew	A yee	A yei
A che	Muchew	A chee	Ka hang ka
Ma chang	Agha cheng	A kang	Ki so
A ha	A ha	A woo	A roo mei
A kamee	A ka mai	A mei	A me
Phee chau	A kho chew	A pau	A po pa ga
Ding koo	...	Tum taie	Pei mo
A phee	...	Kung ling	Pa kut
A pan	...	A boot	Ring eo
Thing pem	Thing	Cha pan	A ting bung
Ma yoong	A jung	A man	A ma
A phang	Thing poong	Aloong	Ting na
Thing nee	Thing na	A na	A no
Thee	Thaie	A thaie	A thé

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal and Namfaw.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Num gul	... Ka pung	... Toong doong	... Kyo	... Lung.
Ook	... Ka po	... Oé	... Woon	... Tong.
Dartang	... Ka koo	... Leng	... Pa koong	... Hoo ma.
Ling bong	... Ka phee roo	... Tokai	... ...	... Koon.
Mee loong pak	... Ku bloong	... Om pheng	... Yeng bak	... Hoo chei.
Seen	... Kreel	... Kong	... Kha	... Hak yeng.
Meet	... Kum hee	... Meet	... Mye see	... Wheeta.
Ku na	... Ka pa	... Bil	... Na	... Peng hoo.
Moorr	... Ka ning kol	... Kum	... Pa chat	... Shoop.
Nath loong	... Kun hal	... Na	... Na kaung	... Na huk.
Moorr	... Ka ning kol	... Ne	... Nau kan	... Shoop.
Mai boong	... Ka ning bé	... B ang	... Pa	... Phai kem.
Mu kha	... ...	... Kha	... Me	... Kang.
Ha	... Ka ha	... Ha	... To-a	... Ke yoo.
Sum	... Sum	... Sum	... Su bén	... Phoon.
Moork mool	... Ka ning hool	... Kha mool	... Ken jo ee	... N loot.
Pu laid	... Ku ble	... Mook mool	... Ditto	... N loot.
Khoot soo	... Koo ka ling	... Lai	... Kyet	... Sun né.
Khoot woom	... Ku koo vung	... Keeoo jong	... Ta daung	... Sok.
Khoot	... Koo beya	... Khoot jong	... Leit	... Pang moo.
Khoot ma yoong	... Koo jil	... Khoot phang	... Let phya	... Moo.
Khoot ma tin	... Koo ma ting	... Khoot young	... A phya	... Lee mee yoo.
Phai ka nung	... Kee yol	... Khoot ten	... Let tho	... Hip moo.
Khoot loo	... Kumu khoo	... Phei	... Tem ba	... Ka.
Ho haie	... Koo bré	... Khoop	... Doo	... Hoo kau.
Ho roo meet	... Ka koo hurdo	... Tun ghai	... Kee du loong	... Pong gau.
Ho mai	... Ka koo beya	... Khoo jom	... Kee sit	... Ta tin.
Ho ma yoong	... Koo chil	... Keng phang	... Kee	... Tin.
Oon	... Kong	... Keng yoong	... Kee bya	... Loo tin.
Thurroo	... Roo	... Woon	... Teiyé	... Nung.
Eehee	... Hee	... Goo	... A yo	... Nook.
Dee	... Sa khee	... Thee	... To-e	... Lit.
Aaa	... Ko ba tha	... Kee	... Gyo	... Kau.
Waka mool	... Wanhee	... Alha	... Net taung	... Peek.
Ma mei	... Oombé	... Wa mool	... Nò mood	... Koo nok.
Ho choon	... Ne yangko	... A mei	... A mwee	... Hang inun.
Ho	... ...	... Khoo nee	... Keeya	... Pha tin.
Hee lee ho	... Kee yol	... Keng	... Kwa	... Hup tin.
Mxi bong re khoot	... Ka ban	... Yanooong	... Kee ba nouk	... Lung tin.
Hing ban	... Theng	... Gnel peng	... Let kee	... Na tin.
Yee roong	... Oo ba,	... Thing	... Tit peng	... Toon mei.
Ban	... Oo ba,	... A young	... A met	... Hak mun.
Ana	... Wal ha	... A ba	... A khein	... Kha mun.
Haines	... Oochoo	... Ana	... A yo ét	... Mai mun.
		... Thei	... A thee	... Mak mun.

## Comparative

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Flower	Lei	Pa ha	Lei	Phool <i>MS.</i>
Bud	Lei pom ba	Pa ba pok do Pa ba pok koo jo	Lei apomba	Koorego <i>MS.</i>
Creeper	Qo ree	Loohook .....	Ooree .....	Ogree ga
Mango	Hei nau	Kek see	Hei nau	Hei nau jur
Plantain	{ The plant Lafeo	{ The fruit Lafee .....	Mot	Kola <i>MS.</i>
Jack	Thai bong	Thei bong	Shei bong	Thei bong jur
Bamboo	Wa	Ka .....	Kang .....	Ba ha
Cane	Lee	Kee roong .....	Looha	Golla
Cotton	Lising	To see	Lee po	Hoota
Paddy	Phau	Am	Set	Dhan <i>MS.</i>
Rice	Chêng	Hwesut .....	Oosut	Chaul <i>MS.</i>
Cucumber	Thub bee	Hoong un see	Sung ma	Honga
Pumpkin	Mairel, kong doom	Hangoom see.....Oohoo	Mai rel kong goo	Koo mara <i>MS.</i>
Bengan	Kha mél	Mok min see	Mando	Bei no <i>MS.</i>
Indian Corn	Joogee jak	Choo gee jak see	Chookee jak	Joogeer bat
Yam	Ha	Nung hog	Ha .....	Ha .....
Potatoe	Aloo	Aloo .....	Aloo .....	Aloo <i>MS.</i>
Pulse	Huwai	Too doo .....	Huwai	Koee
Capiscum	Morok <i>(Kas, ch.)</i>	Mosee .....	Moksee	Mok see
Tobacco	Heetak	Seek	Lau	Ho jok
Pan	Pa na	Pa na .....	Komsee	Pana <i>MS.</i>
Beetel-nut	Kwa	Kwa .....	Kaurel	Gowa <i>MS.</i>
Turmeric	Yêng ung	Kunghé	Yen gung	An dee <i>(Mali)</i>
Onion	Ti llau	Ka hon .....	Til hau	Pee os
Reed	Singoot, Seng nang	Gokullaro .....	Kunka ro	Kak
Grass	Napree, sajeek	Sau wak	Phun sang	Gas
Bark	Oo koo	La ho .....	Luk ruk	Bakol <i>MS.</i>
Husk of Rice	Wai	Echok	Phool arak	Soos <i>MS.</i>
Juice	Muhoo	Môre	He khoo	Panee <i>MS.</i>
Gum	Lei nup	Meo chung, ... Nei nup to	Me noy	Khos .....
Cultivation	Iau	Ieo .....	Iea	Bee .....
Flesh	Sa	Ak sul .....	Sen	Ma han <i>(Kia?)</i>
Fat	Ma hau	Sa .....	Ngum	Ma haur tel <i>(Kia?)</i>
Oil	Thau	Thau	Me thau	Thau .....
Salt	Thoom	Choom	Ditto	Noon <i>MS.</i>
Milk	Sung gom	Chok chok see .. Sung gom	Shoom	Sung gom .....
Shrab	Yoo	To .....	Aloi noy	Yok lau
Boiled Meat	Sa a phoot pa	Akul honguma .. Sen honga jo	Ngum soong nee ..	Mahan oohan adee
Roast Meat	Sa ayaeba	Akul kang sum .. Sen kanga jo	Ngum seo hulba ..	Ma hau yei koro
Gravy	Eeree	Ok we .....	Mere	Hum put lee .....
Cooked Rice	Chak	On da .....	Chu pa .....	Chu pa .....
Eating Vessel	Pook hum	Phongkum .....	Pook hum .....	Pook hum .....
Drinking Vessel	{ Kho jai	Khojai .....	Kho jai .....	Kho jai .....
Vessel...		Pung lei		

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPOOK.		Leeyang.	Khoonggoes.
Pooeeron.	Songboo.		
Rei	Moon	Chura pen	A rong
Rei choop	Moon pong	Chura pen bomé	A pom habé
Roo ye	Loi	Chur yang	Koo roo
Hei nau	Tree, the fruit Pa pathaie	{ ...	Thaie nau
Ma koong, na chung	Hau	Fruit	{ Naharee, mota
	Thai bong thai	Cha koom bee, Ngo ra see.	
Roo wa	Paie	Cha paie	Kuha thing
Roo ee	Rooee	Chu kat	Sunna roo
La	Lung Pung, Luna Pong	{ Cha lang	Pat
Sa	Oom	Tus yoo	Ma phau
Tä saie	Sam	Cha ban	Sheeong
Bagei ka ra	Thubee thaie	Mughai	Thai joota
Amaic bön	Moo pong ma	Maran cha mana	Song, ba chengha
Aucho ktilia	Kha men	Ng kôk see	Kang jota
Ta kee chak	Nau hom	Ma te	Goom ata
Ban ra	Roo	Char yoo	Peesa hul
	...	...	...
Bë	Pun tee	Cha ra	Tha
Moorok see	Ting tai soo	Choora see	Ka sutha
Ka lau	Ma kau	Mako pyoo	Mei khree
Thei na	Muthai	Ka bee	Pana
Ka bai	Aghai	Mura see	Koa
Ai reem	Yai chung rim	Chu gha	A ha
Tilhau	Til hau	...	Ha num
Ma run	Singoot sei nang	Cha ben	Thing ro
Lau na	Phoi	Cha pyoo nyoo	Kap hing
Thing go	Thing gee	A sing gee	Thing kho
Baie	Phai	Cba phai	Po ha
Ba toees	Dooee	Pa dooee	Huroo
Ka nei	Thing ning	Ta tum	Nai nup
Lau	La oo	Cha lo	Lau
Jun	Yun	Cha mee	Sit
Ma than	Katha	Pu sa	A tha
Thau	Thau	Tapyoo dooee	A tha
Ma chee	Tei	Mu thai	Ma chee
Sen noo toeee	Woi nau dooee	A lon dooee	Song
Jeu	Yau	Jau	Roo, joo
Jun boot noo	Yun song mai	Cha mee ma loomé	Humee ka hang
Jun rau noo	Yun nga na	Cha mee kagyooba	Humee sa
...	Yun dooee	...	Nu roo
...	Nup	...	Silla, chak
...	Sel	...	Kong
...	Tuke lai	...	Maroo ha

Phudang.	Koopome.	Tukaimee.	Muram.
On	Pe	A pan	Mu lei
Oom lë	A pong mare	Ma wom	Mu lei bom jile
Kor oo ee	Ree	A reng	A reng
Thai nau thee	Thei nante	...	...
Ling la, ling la thee	Nahur, mo thei	Loi bung	Plant Leaf. Wom bee A woom.
Ku ha	Kuha thing	Ku gha	Ku voo
Tee roo ee	Këng	Cha roo ee	A hut
Wait	Pet	A lung	A lung
Leng	Ye phau	A phau	A cho
Sam	Ye sign	A sam	A vei
Ka dop thee	Zuje thaio	A vee	A ghei
Ka mai thee	Sameeu thei	Mai thei	Sum a té
On joo thee	Kang cho thei	Gee thei	Tôo ho kô
Pa ha thee	Choo kee thai	Takee ló tak	Mu kô té
Ha	Be ha	Chu ra thei	Soo hon kau joo
Te da thee	Thaio	...	...
Sa theo	Ha thei	N poo thei	Hura té
Meek ree	Meit seu	N rok sei	Too té
P'ana	Pana	Parrel	Koi choo
Goa	Kowa	Pana	A pana
Leng ang	Hee	Gowa sei	A pana te
Tik doo	Til hau	Marangei	Mu kung boo
Thing neu	Phoo sinai	Rum chén	Til hau
Thing ko ee	Ka phing	Tum hing	Sa ba
Phoong hai	Thing kho	Pu na	A phoo
A thoo ee	Phoo hee	Thing dun kon	Ting gee
Thing thooh ee	A chew	N phee	A pei
Lé ou	Thing nai	A thooce	A doo
Sa	...	A tum	A tum
A than	Sa	A lau	A lo
Thoo ee	A thé	A sau	Ke mee
Ma ché	Thau jew	A sau thooee	A ta
Sen a thoo ee	Ma chew	N chee	Doo ee tau dooce
Thoo ee	Sec soo chew	A too thooee	A tei
Sa hoopé	Chew	A yoo	Tun na dooe
Sa kur ooé	"	A sa rau	A yau
...	...	A sa nkung	Ke mee song lo
...	Chak	...	Ke mee mu ga lo
...	Khong	A tak	Ghai doo
...	Mero hang	Ching ree kóng	...
...		Ching ree le	A tak
...			Chee gee kok
...			Chee gee le

## Vocabulary—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal Namfau.	Kookee or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Par	... Drew	Pa beng	Pan	Mok ya.
Par poma	.. Pom om	A moom	Pan phoo	Ma, mo kei.
Kroee	... So	Kau wee	Til no e	Saie thau.
Nau wa hei	... Hei nau	Hai 6	Tei yet thee	Mak.
{ Moot	... Mo	Mot, na chung	Na pyo ben	Toon k wee.
Thei bong	... Ma oil	...	Bien ye	Pur ang.
Ko wa	... Roo	Go	Wa	Tok.
Sang kroee	... A seng	Teeng	Kéing	Wal.
Put	... Pula	Put	Wah	Kwee.
Cha	... Cha	Chang	Chu ba	Kau.
Tu saie	... Boo che	Chang chung	San	Kau sang.
Mu chang hei	... Ma yel	Chung mai	Tuk wa tee	Mak teng.
Mai hei	... Mai rel	Mai	Phei yau tee	Num tan.
Phuncho	... Tumpo	Dadool	Keiyau tee	Makoo.
Jogee ja	... Chang kol	Kol boo	Pyaung bu	Kau sang.
Rumbrä	... Bai ha	Ha	Myauk oo	Man.
..	...	...	...	...
Be	... A be	Be	P'6	Thoo.
Phit	... Ree phee	Mulcha	Norok tee	Ma fit.
Heth lak	... Ya	Doom, ya	Se yoo Et	Ya.
Panau	... Pana	...	Koon yooft	Poo.
Ko a	... Kowa	...	Kon deo	Ma moo.
Aitoon sun	... Heeng	Soot yoo ai sun	Tun wen	Kau min.
Nai koong	... Hé phol	Pooloon	Kyet ton nee	Pha moo.
Singoot, reel	... Pul hoong	Long lau, kolphai	Kyoo ben koin nee	Mei soon.
Rum	... Shol	Humpa	Myet ben	Phweeya.
Hing kor	... Thing kong	Thing ho	Tit kool	Pook mun.
Wai	... Cha vé	Wai	Pho we	Kap6.
A yooee	... Oo doo	Too ee	A see	Num.
Khilik see	... Wal hé pa	Thing nai	Pan see	Moi pét.
Lau	... Thlee	Lau	Lo	Na.
Choom	... Sa	Sa	A me	Noo.
Sa reek	... Oothé	Sa thau	A scin	Mon mun.
Sa reek	... Thau	Thau	See	Num an.
Ma thee	... Pa ché	Chee	Sa	Koo.
Choo choo yooee	... Sul hoo	Loi nose	Nun no	Num noongoo.
Tol	... Yew	Yoo	A yé	Lau.
Choom antongle	... Sa vin sa	Sa ke hon	Ame byook	Noo hoong da.
Choom rankau la so	... Sa irok sa	Sa ke sang	A mé a kéng	Noo heng.
Anyooees	... ..	Too ee	Hén ye	Num phuk.
Chak	... ..	Boo	Tumen	Kau.
Dhar	... ..	Mai lang	Lem ban	Phan jong.
Dhar phoo	... ..	Soombel	Ye ta gaung	Mo dong.

## Comparative

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Ladle	Kha vei	Mako .. . . . .	Makse	Bo kok
Ivory	Samoo maya	Kreegesho.....	Keeshoa	Sarum poo meja
Wax, bee	Koiroo, koi	Koiroo	..	Koiroo
Village	Khool	Theng	..	Ling
House	Yim, Sung	Kem	..	Him
Door	Thöng	Kaphung .. . .	Hauwang	Thong
Window	Meehoot	Kaphung .. . .	Hauwang	Thong
Mat	Phuk	Sorong	..	Phuk
Basket	Thoomook, look, tai	Tauwa .. . . .	Horong	Selook
Box	Oopoo	Oopoo .. . . .	Ooboo	Oopoo
Bag	Khau	Thong	..	Khau
Cloth	Phee	Aldeet .. . . .	Tépé	Koo dong
Spear	Ta	Lujé .. . . .	Keechuk	Loong
Dao	Thang	Katang	..	Kung
Knife	Heejrang	Katang seek ...	Heijrung	Heichrang
Bow	Lee roong	Tecreet	..	Rook hoop
Arrow	Tel	Mahol	..	Burra
Shield	Choong	Taruk .. . . .	Tarak	Choong
Panjee	San	Seeme	..	Shau
Musket	Nong mei	Kong	..	Nong mei
Poison	Hloo	Masit .. . . .	Hoo	Hoo
Boat	Hee	Ho	..	Keo
Coffin	Koo	Hongbel .. . . .	Koo ..	Koo
One	Ama	Hata	..	Ahul
Two	Anee	Keengha	..	Oohool
Three	Ahoom	Shomhia	..	Thoong kong
Four	Murce	Peeha	..	Muree kong
Five	Munga	Ngaha	..	Manga kong
Six	Turook	Kokha	..	Loo kong
Seven	Turðt	Seenceha	..	Seence kong
Eight	Neepal	Chattha	..	Hoon ja
Nine	Mapul	Toohooha	..	Han ja
Ten	Turra	Shét	..	Shurook
Eleven	Turra mathöi	Shechata	..	Shurook ahul
Twelve	Turro neethöi	Sheekeengha	..	Shurook oohool
Thirteen	Turra hoomthöi	Sheeshowha	..	Shurook thoong kong.
Twenty	Kool	Hol	..	Koon duk
Thirty	Koontra	Shomshoo	..	Konees shurook
Forty	Neephoo	Peenjee	..	Nee maruk la
Fifty	Yangkei	Ngang jee	..	Yang kei
Sixty	Hoomphoo	Kok jee	..	Hoom phoo
Seventy	Hoomphoo turra	Seenee jee	..	Hoomphoo turra
Eighty	Muree phoo	Chat jee	..	Muree phoo
Ninety	Muree phoo turra	Tooho jee	..	Mureephoo turra
One Hundred	Cha ma	Cha ta	..	Cha
One Thousand	Lising ama	Lising hata	..	Lising a hul
Whole	Ma poom	Hookta	..	Me phoom

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPOOKE.				
Pooeeron.	Songboo.	Leeyang.	Khoonggoee.	
Ben kee	Latai	N tön	Khavaie	..
Tum bong nga	Woi pong nai	Cha bong him	Moha	..
Koi loo	Khot loo	Ka liyang	Khoi loo	..
Ee mon	Kai long	Pa num	Khool	..
Een	Kai	Cha kee	Sing	..
Een kán	Kai kum	N kum	Singa	..
...	Phau kai	Ka seem	Singa	..
Bék	In ting tura	Ta kum	Phuk	..
Look, lei	Gyoo	...	Look	..
...	Thing kai	...	..	..
Khau	Khao	Ta khau	Kajol seo	..
Pon	Phai	('ha phai	Kajol	..
Soong	Poo ee	Chung yoo	Ka chae	..
Chem	Bâng	Cha heng	Khee, chem	..
Chem son	Bangsee lau na	N see na	Khenau, chenmnau	..
Tun song	Pacee	Cha pe	Kachet, gopeero	..
Tun	In tél	Cha po	Malé	..
Ka pho	Gee	Cha gee	Choong	..
Ka soo ee	Sao	Tu tho	Ka sau	..
Cha ka mei	Ta mai	Cha kumbra	Po mai	..
Hoo	Oong koo	Cha pyoo	Khoo roo	..
Lee	Ree	M leo	Masee	..
Thing koo	Turau	Ka pyoo	Ka see pak	..
Khut	Khut	Khut	Amakuk, ku tang	..
Kanee	Kunai	Neeya	Kunnee, kules	..
Thoom	Ka toom	Soom	Kathoom, kuthoong	..
Ma lee	Pudai	Mudai	Malee, mutleo	..
Pang	Pungoo	Mung yoo	Phunga, phunga	..
Ke rook	Charook	Churook	Thurook, tarook	..
Suree	Chunai	Cheenya	Sunnee, cheenee	..
Ka ret	Ta chat	Ta chat	Chachet, cheesat	..
Ka kwa	Chu koo	Chuk yoo	Chako, chako	..
Som	Hei roo	Kur yoo	Thurra, thurra	..
Som khut to	Roo na khut boo	Kuryoo sa kuk yoo	Thuré ama kuk	..
Som kanee to	Roo na kansi boo	Neeya kyoo	Thuré kan nee	..
Som thoom to	Roo na katoom boo	Soom kyoo	Thurre kathoom	..
Som nee	Chooree	Ma kai	Makoo het	..
Som thoom	Toom roo	Seem ryoo	Torra het	..
Som lee	Rek dai	Atai	Tang mulloo	..
Som nga	Rengoo	Ring yoo	Tang phunga	..
So m rook	Rek charoo	Yak churook	Tang turook	..
Som suree	Rek chanai	Yak cheen ya	Tang sunnee	..
Som karet	Rek ta chat	Yak ta chat	Tang chachet	..
Som ka kwa	Rek chukoo	Yak cha kyoo	Tang chako	..
Rujá	Phai khut	Kai	Ségo	..
Lising khut	Aching khut	Sang khut	Thing khet	..
Ma poom	Ka poom	Pa poom	A poom	..

## Comparative

Phudang.	Koopo me.	Tukai mee.	Muram.
Ka pee	Pai koo wee	N ten	Ru kye
Sa mooeeha	Surk hai ha	Ee pongee	Supong gungees
Tarep	Trak	Eeg hate	Su leng
Kwee	Khoon	Ee num	Ra num
Sim	Shing	A kei	A ke
Kem	Shing shové	Ka kum	Ka kum
...	...	N hoot	..
Chém	Fa long	Ka ching	Ku sing
Look	Look	N ghoo	Ru gee
Thing kaie	Oo poo	Ee lum	Ting ka poot
Chon sa	Khau	A kau	Ta kau
Ka jon	Ka chose	A phee	A pei
Ka dhee	Ku jai	A ngais	Angoo
Wee lèp	Ta moo	A bang	A kang
...	Han sew	Hi ej rang	Mooka
Ka jak	Ka chek	Ee la	Ok pe
La	Ma la	M pei	A lo
Chungwee	Yoong	Ngee	Kog ree
Ka seu	Ka sau	A tau	A to
Shoong mee	Po mei	Poong mei woong	Sa ta boong
Hoo	Krew	Lee thooee	A phoo
Maree kong	Ma hrew	Lee	Mulee
Thing kaio	Béh	Ee kum	Ran ding
Kaseu khet	Poo khet	Khut	Hung lee no
Kaneu	Ku dee	Hung nai	Hung na
Ka thoom	Ka thoom	Kusoom	Hung toom
Ma theu	Mu lew	Mattee	Mu dai
Phun geu	Phunga	Munga	Mingoo
Thurook	Trook	Charook	Surrook
Seen nee	Sun new	Chunee	Sin na
Cheesat	Shut	Cha chut	Sa chut
Chikoo	Skho	Chukoo	So kee
Thurra	Thurra	Chara	Ke ro
Thurra ga sakhet	Thurra poo khet	Chu ra na khutot	Kero oee ka niko
Thurra ga kaneu	Thurra ku dee	Chura na ka cheeto	Nang ko
Thurra ga kathoom	...	Chura na kasoomto	Toom ko
Makooee	...	Muchee	Ma kei
Thoom ra	...	Tum ra	Tum roo
Heng ma theu	...	Rum res	Rug dai
Heng phungeu	...	Renga	Ren go
Heng turrook	...	Rek charook	Rek charook
Heng seennes	...	Rek cha nee	Bek sinna
Heng cheesat	...	Rek cha chut	Rek su chut
Heng chikoo	...	Rek chakoo	Rek soo kee
Sha khet	M sha khet	Kee	Hai
...	Thing khet	Tung	Tung
A woom	A poom	A poom	A poom

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Aual and Namfau.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
An thei	... Ank he	Kha lei	Yau ma	... Kap.
Sai ha	... Pa se ha	Sai ha	Sen joe	... Kyau chang.
Khoi loo	... Koo roo	Koi loo	Phei yaung	... Num phoong.
Yool	... Khoo	Kho	Yo-a	... Man.
Chim	... In	In	A ing	... Hoon.
Thong	... In khal	Köt	Tuga	... Soo ba doo.
Thong	... ...	...	Mo pauk	...
Phuk	... Doo	Phek	Pheya	... Sat.
Boo look	... Lu kool	Poo ja	Taung	... Khong.
Oopoo	... Ob poo	Thing kong	Tit ta	... Kang tho.
Kau	... Yu toong	Deep	Aik	... Thoong.
Phee	... Boo	Pon	A woot	... Tha.
Chei ee	... A do	Tan cha	Lal	... Hok.
San	... Kang	Chim	Da	... Pha kon.
Hai jrang	... Kang churra	Chim cha	Da my aung	... Meet on.
Tak	... Se	Go phêl	Lé	... Sai koon.
Mola	... Sil	Tul	Móya	... Len phoon.
Choong	... Pho	Loom bong	Taing	... Ky en.
Sau	... Asho	Sau	Ny aung	... Khak.
Nong mei	... Phoong mee	Mei poom	Té nat	... Sé nat.
Krew	... Vee	Tul un	A seik	... Kong.
Ma lee	... A koong	Kong	Lo	... Hoo.
Phin tim	... A lang	Yal koon	Tu la	... Mei hoo.
Kut	... A to	Khut	Ta koo	... A ning.
Kun ee	... A nhee	Nee	Na koo	... Song.
Kwes yoom	... A thoom	Thoom	Taung goo	... Samun.
Phee lee	... Pu lee	Lee	Le goo	... See un.
Phunga	... Punga	Nga	Nga goo	... Ha wun.
T hurook	... Thurook	Ghoop	Kyauk koo	... Hook wun.
Anee	... Tuk se	Su gee	Koo noo koo	... Chit un.
Tu Chot	... Tree	Yet	Sik koo	... Pet wun.
Ta ko	... Ta koo	Ko	Ko koo	... Kag wun.
Chip	... Som	Som	Sé koo	... Sip noong.
...	... Som khet see	Som lé khut	Se takoo	... Sep a ning.
...	... Som an hee	Som lé nee	Se na koo	... Sip song.
...	... Som a thoom	Som lé thoom	Se taung goo	... Sep samun.
Som nee	... Som lee	Som nee	Na sé	... Sau noong.
Som thoom	... Som thoom	Som thoom	Taung jé	... Sam sip.
Som lee	... Som he	Som lee	Le je	... See sip.
Som gna	... Som punga	Som nga	Nga je	... Ha sip.
Som rook	... Som thurook	Som ghoop	Kyaung jé	... Hook sip.
Som ret	... Som tukse	Som su gee	Koonoo jé	... Chit sip.
Som chat	... Som tree	Som yet	Sik je	... Pet sip.
Som ko	... Som tukoo	Som ko	Ko je	... Kau sip.
Ma cha	... Aya khet	Ya khut	Tei ya	... Pak noong.
Lising kut	... Lising khet	Sang khut	Ta taung	... Hing noong.
...	... Ma poom	A poom	A loong	... Hwee ning.

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
half	Makai	Seekta	Ma chet a hul	Adha khan
... 'hou	Ai	Nga	Nga huk	Mee
ie, she, it	Nung	Nung	Nung	Tee
Ye	Ma	Teek .....	Hero	Teeyo
Le	Ekoi	...	Meng moo	Ameeha bee kan
'hey	Nung koi, na koi	...	Ngee muk	Toomecha bee kan
fine	Ma koi	...	Ngo ukal	...
'hine	Ai gee	Nga ga	Noo noo	Ta no
lis	Nung gee	Nung ga	...	Mor
burs	Ma gee	Teek ga .....	Hé ga	Toomar
Yours	Ekoi gee	...	...	Ta nor
'heirs	Nungkoi gee	...	...	...
fil	Makoi gee	...	...	...
forth	Poom numuk	Eng geng ..... Poomnama	Poom na muk	Hubee
outh	A wang	Hoom boong..... Chok	Koolai	Mee tee bars
Last	Muka	Mook phook..... Mookoop	Yau ya	Moi lung bars
Vest	Nong pok	Nongpok..... No ngbok	Su loong phung	Bolee ootol bars
light	Nong choop	Nongchoop .. Nongchoop	Su la phung	Bolee booroon bars
left	Yet	La ha .....	Tau wa	Bator bars
'ar	Woi	Té we .....	Tu we	Bangor bars
Fear	Lapna, arappa	Lam jeo .....	A nappa	Door Jeega
long	Nukna, nukpa	Thamo .....	A nukpa	Bitta
hort	Asang ba, akwee ba	Keo .....	Keo	Dooree
high	A télba	Tono .....	Tono	Bitta
low	Wang ba	Choko .....	Pau	Oos
much	Ném ba	Tono .....	Tono	Batee
little	Yam ba	Oimpo-o .....	Taudongo	Mee yam
treat	Keqjik ta	Anempo-o .. Adangtongo	Too noo ba	Kaneepura
mall	Chau ba	Tongo .....	Tongo	Dangor
food	Peek pa, apeess	Pelno .....	Chenno	Hooroo
bad	Aphuba	Kumo .....	Kurmo	Hoba
broad	Phutuba	Akumo .....	Akurmo	Hobane
Narrow	Pak pa	Paktongo .....	Paktongo	Chepra
straight	Koo ba	Apaktongo .. Apaktongo	A pakpa	Chep ra ne
crooked	Choom ba	Yango .....	Choomido	Choomos
round	Khoi ba	Héko .....	Héko	Kokra
quare	Koi ba	Kelsuma .....	Inkoikoi do	Koi lung
old	Cheetek naiba	Cheetek naido .. Cheetek naito	A koi ba	Chareekou nei ose
young	Ahul, hanoo ba	I'ha ma .....	Hanooqa	Boorail
old	Niha	Sajee .....	Sajee	Gubra pooa
new	A mulba	Kangta do .....	Kanga ga	Poonail
Ripe	A hubba	Anooba .....	Gna maga	Noa weishe
Raw	A moolba	Mingyedo .....	Mingyejo	Mojil
sweet	Moondreeba	A miu noongo .. Aminno	Min se	Kacha weishe
Bitter	A thoom ba	Teeo .....	Teeo	Modoora
hot	Ak ha ba	Ha huma .....	Han	Tee ta
	A sa ba	Sheno .....	Ka-o...	Topta

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Koupooree.		Quoireng or Leeyang.	Khoonggoee.
Pooeeron.	Songboo.		
Ma bak	Ma kai khut	Ka phun	Kee he
Aie	Aie	Ee	Ee
Nung	Nung	Nung	Nung
Ron	Hei mei	See	Pro
A nee	Hei roe	A lyoo	Eero
Na nee	Nung noo woi	Nyoo	Na ro
Bon nee	Hei mei noon	Seeyoo	Po ro
A lang	A kung	Aetuoo go	Ee ve
Na lang	Nung kung	Nung go	Na tung ve
Ron lang	Mei kung	Seego	Ka ta see
Anee lang	Hei woi kung	Alyoo go	Ee to re ve
No nee lang	...	Nyoo goo	Na to re ve
Ron nee lang	...	Palyoo go	Ka ta seeve
Ra kung	Ma tyo na	Ma tyo	Heer gee hee
Leng lum	leng lum	N ree	Ito hong
Tung lum	N rong rum	N lang	A ree hong
Ree meek sok la	Nai put	Noo meet pa lum	A mar hong
Ree meek lak la	Nai kai lau	Noomeeting wooteum	Arjoo hong
Chung lum	Jut	Yat lum	A ha
Bei lum	M bai	We lum	A hoo
Lum la lum	Dooee	Kadyoo lum	A re so
Naie vee	Gna d6	Ka na gha	A so yeng
Sei noo	Sang mai	Ka theung ba	A seng 6
Toic noo	Dwee mai	Kachin ba	Soonai 6
Ma sang noo	Kau mai	Ka ko ba	Hoo hai
Ma nem noo	Na mai	Ka na ba	Hoo lee ye
Tum noo	Ghai mai	Ka keng ba	Chau nai
Tit chut	Lan mai	Tee nu gha	Soona gee yé
Ka lin noo	Dai mai	Ka de ba	Kuma chau yé
Ka sin noo	Ntem mai	Ka tee ba	Kado nau yé
Ka sa noo	Ghai mai	Kau we ba	Tuka phene
Ka siyu noo	See mai	Ka sa ba	Map hemne
Pek leng noo	Ka pak dai mai	Ka mu heng ba	Ka vai 6
Pek muk noo	Ka pak mughe	Muheng inuk ja	Kaveem ne
Ma je noo	Choome	Ka majee ba	Ma soong ye
Koi noo	Koi mai	Kung kweeha	Kuma ko ee ne
Koi roi	Koi puroi	Ka mau eng ba	Tuk ma koceyé ba
Ka chun nai	Ka koon pudai	Pa Joong ka tooba	Kuma keeye ba
Ka tum poo	Kura pau	Tau pau	Ka se ret
Nau sun	A lau	Na mei	An gen gau
Ma ran	Kuran	Ka neem ba	Kam hoee
Ka thun	Tun mai	Ka sum ba	Ku tha
Ka minoo	Min mai	Ka meen ba	Ka mooné
Min muk noo	Yee mai	Ka ma keeba	Ka ring ne
Thoom noo	In dai mai	Ka hoom ba	A thoye
Khas	Koo mai	Ka kha ba	A k has
Sa he	Soo mai	Ka tyoo ba	Sa e

## Comparative

Phudang.	Koopo me.	Tukai mee.	Muram.
A kaie	A khee	A phun	A pang
Ee	A ie	...	E le
Gnē	Nāng	Hei	Nung le
Ai	Pe	Nung	A do
Ee thooma	...	Nung le	..
Gna thooma	Na ro	Hei roo mee	..
Ai thooma	Pe ro	Nung roo mee	..
Ee yoe	Ai ve he	...	..
Gne yoe	Nung ve he	...	..
Ai yoe	Pe ve he	...	..
"	...	...	..
...	...	...	..
...	...	...	..
A dhit thooce	Chee sang 6	Kunei ga kum	A hung
A sak soo	A phai song	Ka wang	Ruin dee lum
A ding	A bong song	A hung wang	Sunna lum
Dee Meek sok	Ka jing pope	Too meet pa wang	Lei meek kapal lum
Ding toon	Jodoo song	N hoot	Lei meek ka lool lum
Ai ya	Chang song	A ya bang	Sa joo lum
Ai yoo 6	Wai song	Woi	Sa ve lum
A rap	Era song	Ka ra wang	Kadoo lum
Naie	A nang do	Ka nei ba	Kunarle
Ka sang wee	Ka seng ba	Ka tang ba	Tang lo
Ka soo ee	Ka soo ba	Ka toom ba	Doo ee le
Ka choo 6	Ka shumba	Kakau ba	Sa go le
Ka nem wé	Ku neng te	Ka nem nau	Suna le
Ka chooing ke	Cho mai ghe	Ka hak pa	Moi le
Kretyau na ke	A chin a ghe	Chee noo pa	Tum le
Ka dee we	Cho mai ghe	Ka thei ba	Dee le
Ka tyau nau we	Chin a ghe	Ka chee nau	Cheng le
Twoe lé	Ka pha shong	Ka wei ba nau	Beelé
Mut w ee ne	A pha meko	A see ba	Seelo
Kadeo kaluk le	A peke	M pak pa	Ma nei be le
Madé le	A pek om he	Mangka kumba	Mpoom le
Mulae	Kum tong ba	Poo eo jeeba	Tum sung le
N koi le	Koi le	Poo eo ka koi ba	N khoo le
N koi la ge	Koi dong	Gan ga lon ba	Koi koom wee mei le
Choot ek naie	Kulhook ka bo	Tekok	Ka mudai
Ka sa ro	Ka se ba	Tum poo ba	Tei pau
A yau no	Nau ba	A nau mee	A na me
A se ne	Mo him ba	Ka kum ba	Mum le
Ka the roo e	Pa tha ba	Ka sum ba	Sutoi le
Ka minoo e	Ka min ba	Ka min ba	Mee le
Ka ringoo e	Ka min ee mé	M pai ba	Ma geo le
Ka sime	To ye	Ka hoom ba	Koom le
Khae	Ka khaue	Ka kaba	Kha le
Sae	Ka saba	Ka saba	Thoo le

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan
Thlang kut	Ool hé	A kó	A kyan	Mang noong.
Kei	Nee	Kei	Nga, ky énauk	Kau.
Nung	Nung	Nung	Néng	Mau.
A	A ma le	Hwee yong	Choo	Mun.
Ka e	Nee roo	Kei ho	Kyénauk do	Koong hau.
Nung ke	Nung roo	Na ho	Nón do	Koong ma soo.
Ha ke	Ma roo	A ma ho	Choo do	Mun soo.
Kci yai	Nee ga	Kei	Kyénauk ha,nga ha	Koon gau.
Nung ree	Nung ga	Nung	Ne ha	Koon mau.
Ma ree	A ma ga	...	Choo ha	Koon mun.
...	Nee roo ga	...	Kyénauk do ha	...
...	Nung roo ga	...	Nen do ha	...
...	Ma roo ga	...	Choo do ha	...
A poom	Koo poomna	A bon peon	A loong	Tung loong.
Wang da	Koolel	Ghal khut lum	Mee youk	Kan noo.
Dakhda	Koo bom	Hung lum	Toung	Kun dau.
Noomeet Thokna	A nee too na	Nee so lum	A sc	Wan ok.
Ditto chipna	A nee t ána	Nee thloom lum	A nouk	Wan toop.
Tei ya rum	Ka sung	Yetlum, chung lum	Nya	Pa ka.
Toe rum	Ka le	Ve lum	Pé	Pa shaio.
Oh runga	H lum so	Ghun lai	A wé ga	Oo nün.
Hei rau	Hlum hé	A nai-é	A nee ga	Kano.
Kee yang ba so	Ee sang	A sau ó	A se	Yau.
Thoom lei ba so	Moong	A chum	A to	Lot loo.
Yang le wa so	Pee tang	A sang ó	A mèng	Suongoo.
Kaneemba	Pee toom	A chomó, nemé	A ning	Ye mo.
Kachoong	In him	A tume	A me ya	Lao.
La ka rok heilo	Him in	Th lom cha	Chek cha ge le	Ma nuk.
Fung lowa	Pee hool	A lén e	A kee	Yau o.
Dau wacha	Saur da	Neau cha	Angó	Lik oo.
Thlung ai le	Thaka	A ph ae	A koung	Nee yau.
Thwee theo	Tha tremee	A phu he	Ma koung	Ma nee.
Pak le so	Peeyá	A pô a leno	A pé a	Kango.
A cha so	Feeyá mee	A pô névé	A kœl	Teepoo.
Choom le so	Pe choom ka	A yunge	A phyoung	Né noo.
Kut kit leso	Torei tu sang	Koné	A kouk	Kat oo.
Wang koo koo le so	Pa koon hé	A kee kol	A koi	Pan noo.
A chee phullee	Mashoong pa	Aning lee	Loophoung	...
Turra	Pa tung ba	Oo pa	Loo gee	A poo roong.
Dau wa	A ltl	Cha bung	Loo kulle	Lé ka.
Ka mul	Chorsae	A sô	A houng	Kau yo.
Kel	Hriipa	A thá	A sit	Ang man.
Kei min	M hing ka	A miné	A m 6	Sok yan.
Kuring	Yee häi pa	A sél	Mu me de boo	Ma sook kaie.
Simle	Dilga	A th loom	A kyo	Wanoo.
Kha le	Thol ka	A kha ó	A kha	Koomoo.
Sale ba	Sae	A sa ó	A chak	Noot loo.

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Cold	A ing ba	Kunno.....Kadengo	A ing ba	Aing chika .....
Handsome	Ma ong phu ba	Kammo ..... Kurmo	Mei nee	Hoba .....
Ugly	Ma ong thee ba	Akammo .....Akurmo	Mei kho	Hoba ne .....
Fat	Sa noi ba	Longgomu.....Noido	Ma tuk no ne	Gareego phaisé .....
Lean	Yang kung ba	Locheeo .....Hoko	Meyang kung ba	Arkang weishe .....
Thick	A tha ba	Theo .....Theo	Rungut ne	Gar weishe .....
Thin	A pa ba	A theo.....Phau	Phoolphane	Patul weishe .....
Heavy	A room ba	Niko .....Niko	Harooee nee	Boree .....
Light	A yang ba	A niko.....Chau	Tarau nee	Patul .....
Hard	A kul ba	Cha ko ... Koo-o	Ma kut nee	Dora .....
Soft	A thotpa, ameng ba	Yako .....Mengdo	Nau nee	Kong wala .....
Sharp	A tau ba	Lango .....Chumo	Hoot wee	Choha .....

*Vocabulary.—(Continued.)*

Koupoore.		Leeyang.	Khoonggoee.
Pooeeron.	Songboo.		
N daie	... Choo mai	... Ka geo ba	... A sik yé
Saroi	... Ghai mai	... Kau we ba	... Phuuraié
Scyai	... See mai	... Ka sa ba	... Ta ku see ne
Ma mee sa noo	... Ka mai ghai mai	... Pmai koe ba	... A ha chau nai
Ka rei noo	... Kung mai	... Pmai ke sa ba	... A ha ta to ee
Ma yun ase	... Soo mai	... Ka soo ba	... Tha nai
Pa e	... Poo mai	... Ka pyoo ba	... Pa ting ye
Rit é	... Rit mai	... Ka reep pa	... Rik ye
Yang é	... Tan mai	... Ka ma sen ba	... Ma pa ting ye
Nêt té	... Tul mai	... Ka tun ba	... Prang é
Ma némé	... M boee mai	... Ka mes hya ba	... Kuma nau ne
Gnaie	... N took mai	... Ka lyang ba	... Morok see ne

*Comparative*

Phudang.	Koopo me.	Tukaie mee.	Muram.
Semlo	... Kung kau ba	... Ka chaba	Ma yoong le ..
Twee luk le	... Pha jaic	... A yan ka woi ba	Ma tau weele ..
Ma twee le	... Huuk sa jaie	... Ka see ba	See le ..
Thau luk le	... Tha jaiew	... Ka dee ba	A ma wéié ..
Kau luk le	... Kong sai shéew	... A loong go see ba	A lee see le ..
Sné	... Ka sa	... Ka sa ba	Soo le ..
Waé	... Ma pa deea dew	... Ee pano	Ma che le ..
Ret luk le	... ...	... Ko wee nau	Ma soot le ..
Vy angé	... ...	... N tam ba	Muta le ..
Pingé	... ...	... Ka soot ba	Tei le ..
M pet le	... ...	... Ka nang ba	Ma noi le ..
The luk le	... ...	... Ching gee ko woiba	Olé ..

*Vocabulary.—(Continued.)*

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie or Thada.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Dai lai	... Eo dō ba	... A dup é	... A yé	... Kat loo.
Thlung ai le	... Thāe	... A loem a pha	... La the	... Nee yau.
Suk thoo tee le so	... Thā mee	... A mēl so	... A so	... Ma nee.
Huk tung le	... Muthe thoya	... A tan é	... A cha wa de	... Pee yoo.
Huk soole ba	... Opo pé mē	... A ghop me	... Ping	... Yo mo.
Kreet pa	... Thae	... A saie	... A thooh	... Nau.
Räpa le	... Pa pa ka	... A pai e	... A pa	... Mangoo.
Kreet pa	... Hreeka	... A gee	... A le	... Nukoo.
Yangle	... Yange	... A yango	... A pō	... Mau.
Kulleba so	... A chor no noo	... A hat no	... A ma	... Kengoo.
Do ka ba	... D'hooga	... A yole	... A noo	... Onò.
Tau wa se	... Phéta	... A hango	... A look	... Phaio.

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Blunt	Tau de ba	Arungo ..... A chumo	Hoot kho	Cho ha ne
Dear	Tung ba	Karuko	Doong ko	Kanee para
Cheap	Hong ba	A karuko..... Hong do	Doong ne	Ong weishe
Difficult	Chil ba	Chindo	Chin ne	Koo woishe
Easy	Chin de ba, komba	A chindo	Chin kho	Sang weishe
Clean	Sengba, naukee ba	Sengdo	Senge	Seng weishe
Dirty	Mot pa	A sengdo	Seng kho	Aneeka weishe
Smooth	Nalba	Peeyo .....	Nando	Lei puru
Rough	Nan de ba	A peryo..... A nando	Soon kho	Kota kotee weishe
Strong	Kulba	Chako .....	Koo o	Bolee
Weak	Solba	Achako Sondo	Ma kut kho	Bolee ne, solo se
Early	Nunta, nunna	Naltoi..... Nan doi	R oo phoo	Be unto
Late	Theng na	Theng do	Theng ba	Deeroo rung
Wise	Sing ba	Sing do	Yau nee	Sing
Foolish	Pung ba	A singdo..... Pung do	Mong ne	Sing ne, pang
Merry	Nok kulba	Soo munno..... Neeko	Phook mei ne	A hun
Grave	Sook pa	A soo munno.... Sook to	Mong ne pung doong doonge	A hun nee ne
Blind	Meet tang ba	Meet tango.... Meet kéo	Hunttoo chonce	Kanna
Lame	Kong tek pa	Taka kongo.. Taka sekto	Me le eek nee	Kora
Deaf	Na pung ba	Ka phungo....Na hungo	Meriphhee pung ne	Ka loo a
Dumb	Pok pa da gee lol thok te ba	Too a boo shuma....too a boo o	Me too oon kho	Mat nei
Black	A moo ba	Tooin shuma.....Thoomo	Kum lum ba	Kala
White	Angau ba	Loon shuma .... Loongo	Ra dung ba	Dola
Red	Angang ba	Ha huma .....	Ila o	Banga
Green	A sung ba	Sungdo suma .... Sen go	A sung ba	A sung ba
Yellow	Na poo	Napoo..... N apoo	Napoo	Napoo
He	Wei o (imperative)	Chai .....	Wai thou ré	Lei de
Remain	Lei o	Ngai .....	Ngare	Doong de
Do	Tau o	Chai .....	Chare	Lei de
Live	Hing o	Sengdai .....	Shengd	Hung koode
Die	See o	See dai .....	Sheede	Thee dee
Eat	Cha o	Shai .....	Sare	Sé dô
Drink	Thuk ●	Ootai .....	Ooré	Oo dô
Sleep	Toom o	Ei soomtai .. Eesoonda	Yop de	Jing thau
Wake	Hauro, meet pango	Horé tai .....	Horé re	Chai sit de
Laugh	Noko	Sooté .....	Niko	Ngee dé
Weep	Kup o	Hupté .....	..	Huple
Spenk	Wa hal o, wanganga	Natai sontai..... Na re	A phung de	Ma to
Hear	Tao	Taté .....	Teem de	Hoo no
Know	Kungo	Eesae .....	Eckshare	Ja no
Sing	Suk o	Shorong hakte	Lai de	Ela de
Dance	Chagoe sa o	Kum shai .... Noi do re	Kau sa de,	Nas o
Walk	Kong na chut lu	Shai..... Sare..	A ka de	Ja ga
Run	Che lo	Kata .....	Ping de	Du be
Fall	Too o	Loote.....Loode	Toro de	Por

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPORKE.		Quoireng.
Pooeeron.	Songboo.	
Gnai muk noo	.. N took mug mai	.. Ka num ba
Koonge	.. Koong mai	.. Reo yang ba
Honge	.. Koong mug mai	.. Kéeng ba
Ka top roee	.. Ka tok mai	.. Tun ang ba
Ka lengé	.. .. .. .. ..	.. Tun ang muk
Ma thengé	.. N tau mai	.. Ma sun no
Ma no me	.. Tau an mai	.. Chu baio
Ma tyenge	.. Deo mai	.. Ma nai ka pokto
Ma tyeng mughé	.. Tur ra lut mai	.. Ma nai ka muk pa
Ka nut noo	.. .. .. .. ..	.. Ka ma tun ba
Ka son noo	.. Sol mai	.. Ka sa ba
Ka rangé	.. Kong jeng na	.. In son kullo
Gynéné	.. Nen na	.. To ne
Ning tingé	.. Chum see mai	.. Kan toeyo
Pungé	.. Pung mai	.. Ka pung mo
Karo noo	.. Noyé tai mai	.. Ma thaie
Ma mai yinge	.. Yau jing mai	.. A choong bumo
Meek chonoo	.. Ka meet tet mai	.. Meet tet pa
Kee ka sai noo	.. Kaphai ka sai mai	.. Papheka tang ba
Ka na sek noo	.. Ka noo dee mai	.. Pa kon ka teet pa
Chong thei muk noo	.. Tut sutai muk mai	.. Pa la tyoo muk
Bo mó	.. Moo mai	.. Ka teek pa
Ngau noo	.. Ngau mai	.. Ka ka ba
Ka sé noo	.. Hang mai	.. Ra heng ba
Ka sun noo	.. N dék mai	.. Ka ma kee ba
Ma jin né	.. Yiu mai	.. Ku ma joom ba
Too o	.. Tai dai to	.. Nang té
On go	.. Nai o	.. Bunn o
Too o	.. Soo to	.. Ta teng tyoo
Rin go	.. Ring kung	.. Ring o
Thee o	.. Thai to	.. Sai lo
Sau o	.. Tco o	.. Tyoo lo
In o	.. Yung o	.. Sa ko
In to	.. Yip to	.. Jeo lo
Thau ro	.. Tau to	.. Bong kollo
Ma noi yo	.. Noi yo	.. Noo ilo
Chup o	.. Kup to	.. Kup so lo
Drino	.. Sa to	.. Din no
Nai yo	.. Choo o	.. Choo lo
Tnei yo	.. Tai o	.. Sé lo
La to	.. So no	.. Cha looce too lo
La mo	.. Lam o	.. Le mo
Shee ro	.. Tut tho	.. Ta so
Pu ko	.. Puk tho	.. Puko
Ma loom tau	.. Bau tho	.. Kau so

## Comparative

Khoong goec.	Phudang.	Tukaie mee.	Muram.
Tei soi ne ba ..	Ma thé ne ..	A reng ge suba ..	A rei gha le ..
A yong ma wa mene ..	Tange ..	Kum mug hé ..	Ting le ..
A yong wang laie ..	Hong luké ..	A woi hon gumé ..	Mula le ..
Kute shecko ..	N thoó é ..	Nunge ..	Kuk le ..
Chinneba ..	N choo e ..	..... ..	Ree lee ló ..
Ta ka phee ne ba ..	Ta the lukle ..	Nau weelo koomunge ..	Ma tei vee le ..
Kamree no ba ..	Ma ran lukle ..	Mo nunge ..	Too la ló ..
Ta na ho ..	Then lukle ..	Nango ..	Mudee ve le ..
Ta nai ..	Ma na ne ..	Bunge ..	Ma gham le ..
..... ..	Pinge ..	..... ..	Tee le ..
Sarco é ba ..	Soee soie roee ..	Somunge ..	Mee noi le ..
To pinto ..	Thak luk o ..	N fa lo ..	No gha ..
Soreeng ho ..	Hoee luk le ..	Reingé ..	Na no ..
Se ka sing neba ..	Theng mee luk le ..	Koengé ..	Marek le ..
Su ka ..	Ma theng me ne ..	Ka pung ..	Mei pung lo ..
Kolang ye ..	Nooee thee luk le ..	Looee go theiba ..	Noo nee le ..
Mo ja hook yo ..	Ning dilk luk le ..	Moongó ..	A moo moi mulé ..
A meet chanye ..	Meek pyau e ..	A mit ka chepa ..	A meek che ló ..
A phei kasikle ..	Pheen songe ..	A phei ka chepa ..	A pe too ee le ..
Kanna sookok pa ..	Ka ne jee ko é ..	N kon ka poot pa ..	A koi pung le ..
Koomo soye ..	Kang soo é ..	A namka kumba ..	N koom le ..
Ee pa ..	Hó marang luk le ..	Ka chitpa ..	Tég le ..
Ka ngau bu ..	Koe ché roee ..	Kei nau no ..	Hale ..
Kum hee ..	Kee eng hooc ..	Ka hang ba ..	Ghang le ..
Sung na ..	Kan tek oe ..	Ka ring ba ..	Ma dék le ..
Sároo ..	Ka poo lung ..	A woo loong ba ..	..... ..
Wang lo ..	Sa lo ..	N yaro ..	Me lo ..
Yá lo ..	Pem lo ..	Neim deilo ..	Lei lo ..
Yoo lo ..	Sa lo ..	Ti tan tan lo ..	Tum lo ..
Ring lo ..	King lo ..	O hingo ..	Ring lo ..
Thee lo ..	Tse lo ..	O seeo ..	Tei lo ..
Soo lo ..	Sai lo ..	Ta la ..	Too lo ..
Suk lo ..	Sak lo ..	O rosuko ..	Suk lo ..
Bieto lo ..	Pen lo ..	Ree do ..	Jee lo ..
Thau lo wa ..	Thau lo ..	Onglan lo ..	To lo ..
Ha kallo ..	Noci lo ..	Noee ..	Nyoo lo ..
Chut lo ..	Chep lo ..	Oraw ..	Iia lo ..
Heng lo ..	See lo ..	Wang tan le ..	A sum tum lo ..
Ma ne lo ..	Sa lo ..	Chale ..	Soo lo ..
To lo ..	Thee lo ..	Kung tan le ..	Te po ..
Le se lo ..	La sa lo ..	Sata ..	Too lo ..
Mahoise ..	Sa góee sa lo ..	Rang kang ta le ..	Pa ha lo ..
Chu lo ko ..	Theta lo ..	Ta tan le ..	Tal lo ..
Preng lo ..	Sem lo ..	Puk tan le ..	Pak lo ..
Loi tee lo ..	Koo loee lo ..	Ka looi le ..	Kau lo ..

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie.	Burmese.	Khooreekool Shan.
Tan muká se	Yot tho	A hang poee	Mu look poo	Maphai.
Tanga so	Ká hé ká	A haič	A shya	Kao.
Hongle so	Hong ka	A bei yé	A pō	Pho.
Chille be	Ka than chelka	A no phai	A kil	Upoo.
Murya le so	Tremeo	Onge	A kyoung	Kango.
Lau hei la so	Seng ka	A thénge	A cheng	Moot lan.
Tang muk	Pung ka	A vuno	Ng yeot the	Moo kiko.
Anale so	A Nalka	Nuld	A kyō	Moon oo.
Anal muk pee so	Petúrsú shóka	A nal poee	Mukyō	Moo kiko.
Kulle ba so	Pilka	A hut	A ma	Keng oo.
Sole ba so	Nauka	A yong	Mu ma	Soon oo.
Mun ma	Oonung do chee	Man	Cho jō	Chan oo.
Thing awes	Kong ka	A ghei	A meng	La o.
Sing lei so	Sing ka	A chinge	A ling ma	Chet.
Pung sing maw	Pung ka	Nghol	A mick	Aman.
Alan kul ba	A so káng ka	A noee nome	Shwon the	Kookeng oo.
Sook kul wa	Oomheckoo	A noee nom po ee	Mieng	Phy ango.
A meet dewa	Mhee thok	A meet cho	Mycsee kul	Ta mut lo.
Ho deeka	Koo Peehó	A keng bai	Kee kyo	Tin hano.
Kanna sit pa	Na sú	A nung oug	Na beng	Hoo mookoo.
Thlausoone hei muk pa	Rum	A pan mo	Chunga mupau	Kám n póng.
Koomaung wa	Ee wom	A vum	Me	Numo.
Gnaabung	Ee do	A lung ngan ó	A phyoo	Kau woo.
Ran roong ba	Ee sin	A shun	A nec	Nengoo.
Ma remba	Pee too sa	A èng	A sing	Nupoo.
Na poo machoo dípa	Napoo	.....	A wa	Kau min.
Nei la kallo	Waungo	Heen	Pyoo dō	Pin jau.
Om ma loo	Wamo	Oomo, oomin	Ne dō	Voo da.
Yoong la ka loo	Noong lee kino	Bol in	Look dō	Het ta.
Hing la kallo	Wo hing wanu	Hing in	Shen dō	Dop da.
Hee lo kallo	Ootsa	There in	Tse dō	Tai da.
Cha lo kallo	A vongo	Neo, nen	Cha dō	Kin da.
Mung luklo	A néo	Dono	Chouk dō	Kin num.
Hip lukallo	Ee o	Loo min	Ks dō	Non da.
Kunto wallo	Hau theeo	Tan vin	Tha dō	Look da.
A lan wallo	Pa nooko	Noo yin	Ve dō	Koo da.
Chupallo	Eeta	Kup min	Ngo dō	Hei da.
Soulla kallo	A théo	Söö	Y'd dō	Wa da.
Ning toong luk lo	Ba thauo	Yan	Town dō	Thom da.
Moola go	Ab thoongo	Hen	Chee dō	Hoo da.
Ia ai suk luk lo	La sa	San	So dō	Hein da.
A nooce laka lo	Waiglamo	Lam in	Ka do	Ka da.
Chula kallo	Wango	Kul son in	Keegen twa do	Pei da.
Tooko le kallo	Wang chino	Thla in	Pye do	Pai da.
Knudil allo	Oo thee a than	Th loon	Le do	Loom da.

## Comparative

English.	Munnipore.	Uudro and Sengnai.	Chairel.	Meeyting.
Stand ..	Lep o	Chapté .....	Chop de ..	Ooba o ..
Sit ..	Phum o	Tong té ....., Thong dé	Tong de ..	Bø ..
Want (to) ..	Wat pa	Wat to .....	Peen de ..	Ma gho ..
Have (to) ..	Lei ba	Nai to e ....., Nai to re	Nai de .....	.....
Tako ..	Lau o	Ia ha tais ....., La re	On de ..	Lo ..
Seek ..	Thee o	Thamung té ....., Tum té	Lum de ..	Bee sera ..
Give ..	Pee o	Eé té ....., Ee re	Noom de ..	De de ..
Cury ..	Poo o	Poong té .....,	Phai de ..	Loiyan jaga ..
Bring ..	Pooruk o	La hao ....., La ha de	Kaphai de ..	An ..
Take away ..	Pook ro	Langhuté ....., Lung hut re	Phai hunde ..	Ne ga ..
Lift up ..	Thang kulo	Poong lokté ....., Poong he re	Pong de ..	Tool ..
Put down ..	Thum o	Pe tai ....., Pe de	Kei de ..	Tho ..
Cut ..	Kuko	Too té .....,	Dun de ..	Tookor ..
Tear ..	S a o	Kong sek té ....., Toon sek te	Chét de ..	Dees na kor ..
Bit ..	Clak o	Kan té ....., kunte	Kok de ..	Ka mara ..
Pull ..	Cring o	Kong té ....., Toon de	Hét de ..	A chool ..
Push ..	El o	Noté ....., Noire	Thok de ..	Thela ..
Strike ..	Yei o	Tanté ....., Tan de	Dhuk de ..	Keela ..
Kill ..	Hat lo	Cha see dó ....., Kup see de	Tai de ..	Maro galla ..
Bury ..	Phoomo	Noopté .....,	Phoom de ..	Gata bella ..
Burn ..	Cha ko	Hooté ....., Hoo re	Kam de .....	.....
Love ..	Noong see o	Chand ooce ....., Chan see o	Noong see de ..	Chal kor ..
Hate ..	Yeng thee o	Keské ....., Yeng theo do ..	Noong see goono ..	Chal wee lo ..
Fear ..	Kee-o	A Chuklé .....,	Hit de ..	Dor ra ..
Be angry ..	Sau-o	Hauk thee taie ....., Sau do re	Sau de ..	Teek pa ..
Quarrel ..	Khutu o	So hee tai é ....., Kutto heede	Kut phung de ..	Koles kor ..
Steal ..	Hoo-o	Kookté .....,	Hurna de ..	Chor kor ..
Buy ..	Lei o	Mee yé ....., Mee re ..	Lee de ..	Lo ..
Sell ..	Yo lo	He daú ....., He re	Don de ..	Bésh ..
Work ..	Soo-o	Thabuk konide ....., Ilekte	Soom de ..	Kain kor ..
Play ..	Sau o	Koogindé ....., Nunginde	Kerr da de ..	Ke lei ..
Come ..	Lak o	Leeyek ....., Lee do	Hong de ..	A ei ..
Arrive ..	Thoong o	Thokte .....,	Pun de ..	Thé ko ..
Jump ..	Chong o	I'hokté .....,	Chong de ..	Phun de ..
Hop ..	Kong ya chongo ..	Kongya phokté .....	Kong nya ohong de ..	Khong ya na phunde ..
Fly ..	Pai-o	Phékio .....	Soom de ..	Phor de ..
Sneeze ..	Uktee kulo	Uktee kando .....	Huk thee kun de ..	Huk chee ..
Snore ..	Na-kok-o	Na kok to .....	Me funga hupne ..	Gogara choro ..
Belch ..	Thuge-o	.....	Thuk ek de ..	.....
Cough ..	Lok-khoo-o	Teensok soo o .....	In sok sok de ..	Ka ho ..
Whisper ..	Shreebon shreed bon ..	ngang-o ..	To le ngang phunge ..	Ta po ta po to turur ..
Call ..	Kau o	Nga heeo ....., Chip see nga heero	Kau de ..	Dakh du ..
See ..	Yeng o	Hak te .....	Bung de ..	cha ..
Ask ..	Hung o	Tak te .....	Bwee de ..	Ang kor ..
Bind ..	Poo lo	Chenghoi ....., Chinghoo de	Ngok de ..	Ba do ..
Loosen ..	Phok o	Lop té .....,	Deen de ..	Al kor ..
		Keng dé ....., Ta té		

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

KOUPOORE.		Quoireng.
Pioneeron.	Songboo.	
Hén ro	Ding tho	* Chap o
Ong o	Bum tho	M tau lo
Nee o	Nei tho	Keng o
.....	Nai yo	.....
Lawro	La tho	Lo lo
Yongo	Phoo tho	Phyoo lo
Pee o	Tee tho	Pee lo
Phood ro	Phoong tho	Phoongo
Phoon hongo	La gun go	Phoongo lo
Phoon thaú ro	Phoong ta kun tho	Phoongo mungo
Kai tauro	Pen tha oo	Pon solo
Thun go	Lau tho	Kai bumoo
Tun too to	Doom tho	Dong nee no
Kai tee o	Se kak tho	Phe re nee no
Aie yo	Kai o	Ma kee lo
Kai yo	Yai o	Jo lo
Ma somo	Ka toom o	Too nee no
Boi yo	Bai yo boiyo	Le a ko
Too tat lo	Dau loi tho	Ye nee no
Phoom ro	Phoop tho	Bai nee no
Mei rau o	Mat kao	.....
Koongo	Koon go	Cha loong sa lo
Rum a nau	Koong reeo	Cha loong sa da lo
Ka cheeo	Pingo	Nee ping o
Soong sauo	Looru pomo	Noong pom jo
Kenau	A ghai o	N ghe so
Baroo o	Hau o	A gha lo
Ka lei yo	Th leu o	Yoo lo
Yon lo	Yon tho	Yon ja lo
.....	Tan o	Ta ten tyoo lo
Ka dai yo	Tulleeo	Gia ye tyoo lo
Hong o	Gun go	Pa lo
Dick o	Bum go	Jau no
Ka chako	Ka chuko	Wa cham lo
Kee sai o	Phai kut kasaio	I'he le chuno
Yong lo	Somo	Le mo
Thee roeo	Thai yo	Ta see lo
Eengange	Vip huno	Nulo
Ta h-k-kaje	.....	Shoo de tee lo
Lok khooe	Khau o	Ma kyoo lo
Der dee too chongo	Soi soi na sa o	Mpau toom too me
Kau o	Kau o	Ko lo
Phango	Yau o	I'h wee lo
Nga yo	Thu no	Ma nyoo lo
K a ruk o	Ka ruko	Ra lo
Sha ro	Ree putto	Kee pee yo

## Comparative

Khoonggoee.	Phudang.	Tukaie mee.	Muram.
Malinglo	Ling lo	Chu p le	Salo
Panglo	Pem lo	Phum le	Bumlo
Polo	Poo lo	Kang le	Tung luk le
.....	.....	.....	Nee le
Kau lo	Kau lo	Lau le	Lo lo
Ph elo	Phia lo	Pha tolo	Thoo lo
Pe elo	Mew lo	Koi peeo	Pee lo
Phoong lo	Phoong lo	Phoong au lo	Puom lo
Phoong alo	Kyoo rito	Pongo lo	Hoong gong lo
Phoong tolo	Phoong tolo	Pano le tau lo	Poongo lo
Kheng lo	Khang ko lo	Poon to le	Koi ma to lo
Whee heelo	Too ne lo	Onanga	Kei millo
Kee têlo	Heon shut lo	Khei la	Dong too lo
Ma khee pálo	Heng kai o	Tako nunge	Hung u lo
Ma ka lo	N keo lo	N kei lo	Ma kó lo
Sim a lo	Soee mñn lo	Cheetole	Chee lo
Took lo	Sooco lo	Seeoo nethau lo	Too ilo
Kudang lo	Mphheet lo	Oole	Lak lo
Phéto lo	La ta tan lo	Sun dau le	Yâ lo
Phoomo	Cha hooce yan lo	N phoomo nungei	Woi lo
Kâllo	Choomum lo	Ka rauba	Ro le
Moong silo	Loom lo	Nrcreeyo	A loong see lo
Lei choong lo	Yei seculo	Ka rángô	Mau rau lo
Chee lo	Njé lo	Npinge	Hing lo
Manoong kang lo	N rau lo	Che kaio	A ra rau lo
Kullalo	Kü llallo	Ka tooba	Keng ge lo
Mahoolo	Leu lo	N hoo ba	Rugha lo
Lolo	Loo lo	Loo seiba	Lee lo
Yo ma	Yô lo	Yon geseiba	Yoi lo
Sollo	Sulo	Agnum go sapa	Ama too lo
Kootuma	.....	.....	Ka ko lo
Walo	Tra lo	Kalo	Palo
Soong lo	Tô lo	Thoongle	Roo lo
Pe walo	Long lo	Ka chak to le	A yong yong lo
.....	Phee lyooo	A phai ha inee le	Hei ké lo
Pre wa ma	Pei yo	Yong ga seiba	Yong lo
Krok chau lo	Ha thea o	Hut shee	Huk see lo
Map hee lo	Ghe lo	Anai kei	Chee de chee ló
Tha ke ko	N cho re	.....	Ro humo *
Krok ko loo ho	Ka choo ka doe	Nkoo	Ma koo ra koong lo
Katook katook le matanyo	N toomga seme	Chum na ga me	A sum wee lo
Ho lo	Thy lo	Ka loo le	La lo
Tok mo	Yei lo	Yau tote	Yo lo
Henglo	Hano	Ka na le	Noo lo
Tre lo	Chu kwo lo	Phan dau le	Pei lo
Troolo	See kai lo	Pin to tanga	Hing pha lo

## Vocabulary.—(Continued.)

Murring.	Anal and Namfau.	Kookie.	Burmese.	Khooree kool Shan.
fa yoong allo	Wam pho	Ding in	Yat to	Sau da.
in allo	Waango	Tau yin	Thei n do	Nung da.
Iei loo	Anhooa	A thling poee	Lo de	Lo da.
Ioi la kallo	.....	O me	Ne de	Pin da.
Va lau lukalo	A lee wa	Kee lain	Yoo do	Au da.
thee luk allo	A lhüm	Ho lin	She a do	Ka da.
'ee luk allo	Kape	Fén	Pe do	Pan da.
au hei luk allo	A hoola	Pon	Than do	Au da.
Ieitoot luk allo	A hoong hoolau	Hoon choio	Yoo ge do	Au ma da.
Yux hei luk allo	Wang hol kil	Choi tun	Yoo twa do	Au ga da.
Kang bung luk allo	A tho	Dum sang in	Ma youk do	yong ken da.
Kau luká lo	A thee va	Koi in	Tha do	Poong da.
Kakau luk lo	A ren va	Satun in	Phyat do	Tep da.
Telo luka lo	A te roo	Loi e in	Sook do	Sek da.
Chik luk lo	Abkee	Ped nin	Keik do	Koop da.
Pang luk allo	A tima	Lo yin	Swe do	Toot da.
Fei num tooda luklo	A thoola	Sonin	Toon do	Tho da.
Dom luka lo	A evva	Deng in	Yeit to	Ten da.
Iáto luka lo	A ren moong	Tut nin	Chat to	Au tiao da.
Phoom luka lo	A rhook le	Voo yin	Myook do	Plumg da.
Mei ne kaung le so	.....	Ka hin	Loung do	Mei da.
Kureeng kauna so	Kong sakiae	Nga yin	Chu na do	Ke noo da.
Fee nee muck so	Soonoma	Vit nom hin	Men pyen do	Noo chau.
Chee gunna so	Ab kól	Kee chan	Kyook do	Koo da.
Muloong kallo	Loong theeo	Loong sun	Chik soo du	Tha da.
Kulla so	Kullo	Keena vin	Yan tooe do	Kun da.
Wa moo lau hei yello	Abro	Wooin	Koo do	Luk tn.
Lo luk lo	A ring wa	Chon	We do	Soo da.
Hei yo luk lo	A yal ka or kin	Yoin	Youn do	Kau da.
Poochai thloo háko	Noong lee	Tong in	A look look do	Hé ta.
Mérí kallo	Hurkin	Kee chemin	Ku ja do	Linda.
Hoong luk allo	Au á wá	Hoongin	La do	Mada.
Thloong la kallo	Octong o	Thloong in	Te do	Sauda.
Choon luk allo	Wathóm	Chomin	Khoong do	Men da.
Khongwi choonna	.....	Keng koo kai chemin	Kee jong khoong do	Tin ming men da.
Taiya so	Ovee yang	Leng in	Ipe an do	Minda.
Huksee kul so	Ood hau hee	Cheen	Kee do	Ai yoo.
Kanna mahur lé	Pa ka	Na hamin	Na kouk do	Noon khoof
Oksit ta	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makoole	Kool pooba	Khoon	Khyoung soo do	Ot loo.
Amoé soon dilso	Ke ab de kin	Keehan goovin	To do pyo do	Luk tan gündä.
Ong luk lo	He yo inkin	Kau vin	Kö do	Hong da.
Tee luk lo	He soe tan	Ven	Keo do	Noo da.
Gnai luk lo	Hié soon wa	Dong in	Me do	Tham da.
Phan luklo	A, to	Kan in	Ké do	Phook da.
Soo dur pee luk lo	A doin wa	Thlium in	Phyé do	Poi da.

## Comparative

English.	Munnipore.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Smell ..	Num o ..	Nam to e .. . . . .	Num o ..	Jee go toon ..
I go ..	Ai chut tlō ..	Nga sa to .. . . . .	Nga ká sé ..	Mee jau ree ga ..
Thou goest ..	Nung chutlō ..	Nung sa noo o .. . . . .	Nungna ka so ..	.....
He goes ..	Ma chutle ..	Ee sang a do .. . . . .	Me da ka se ..	.....
We go ..	Eko chutlo ..	Neeyo sa do .. . . . .	Ngee a kú sé ..	.....
You go ..	Nung koi chutle ..	Ning ga sa do .. . . . .	Noo da ka se ..	.....
They go ..	Ma koi chutle ..	Trek ga sa do .. . . . .	Muk da ka se ..	.....
I went ..	Ai chutloo e ..	Nga sango .. . . . .	Nga ka kháné ..	Mee gee a seolo ..
I will go ..	Ai chut kene ..	Nga sa joo .. . . . .	Nga ka nunge ..	Mee ja nga ..
I go not ..	Ai chutté ..	Nga a sunno .. . . . .	Nga ka kho ..	Mee na gee seolo ..
I will not go ..	Ai chut loce ..	Nga a suvano .. . . . .	Nga ka khre ..	Mee na joongu ..
I wish to go ..	Ai chut ninge ..	Nga suka o .. . . . .	Nga ka mokne ..	Jana hir ..
I can go ..	Ai chutpa ngunne ..	Nga sa min aw .. . . . .	Nga aka nee name ..	Mee gree parim ..
I may go ..	Ai chutpa yao ..	Nga sa mee yo .. . . . .	Nga aka nee meeu ..	Mee jau na balei bo ..
Let us go ..	Chutse ..	Lang a choo .. . . . .	Aka doe ..	Jeoga ..
Go thou ..	Nung chutlo ..	Nutig sa taié .. . . . .	Nung aka de ..	Tee ja ga ..
Do not go ..	Chutgoono ..	A sa taié .. . . . .	Kho ka de ..	Na jac ga ..
Give me ..	Aingonda p eco ..	Nga ga ee ek .. . . . .	Nga noom de ..	Moré dé ..
Come hero ..	Asida la-o ..	Aiga leeyek .. . . . .	Ama haung dë ..	Epho a e ..
Be silent ..	Toomil-leio ..	Shoone ngan .. . . . .	Chik doong de ..	Eeng parau ..
Yes ..	Ho eo ..	Hoi .. . . . .	Da ne ..	Ha o ..
No ..	Mai ..	Noko .. . . . .	Da de mai ..	Na ..
Why ..	Karigi no ..	Haningga ga .. . . . .	Tee see ka ..	Keo tur kao ..
How ..	Karum na ..	Savinga ia .. . . . .	Humbeen ..	Kve ukn a thung ..
How much ..	Keiya no ..	Tenda .. . . . .	Hundabootoonooneyo ..	Ko tee mee yun ..
How largo ..	Keiya chauba no ..	Ten donga .. . . . .	Hun ta boo loro neyo ..	Ko tee dangor ..
How high ..	Keiya wangba no ..	Ten da chou .. . . . .	Hunta boo choc neyo ..	Ko tee ooso chee ..
How deep ..	Kei ya loo ba no ..	Ten da hoa .. . . . .	Hunta boo loo neyo ..	Ko teer chooa loo hau ..
How far ..	Kei ya lappa no ..	Ten da lam jema .. . . . .	Hunta boolainlan neyo ..	.....
How was it ..	Karum weire bano ..	Te jan oo a .. . . . .	Humblee lei it new ..	Kee ta weis e ta ..
How are you ..	Karum paleebgo ..	To penda noonga .. . . . .	Humblee lei noo ( doong neeyo .. )	Kee meya asoota ..
Thus ..	Asoom ..	Een ge .. . . . .	Abre ..	Ee mé ..
There ..	A da ..	Ee phin ga .. . . . .	Eina ..	O han ut ..
Where ..	Kei da ..	Too a .. . . . .	Human ..	Koong kan ut ..
Now ..	Haujik ..	Ta mut .. . . . .	Akamuk ..	Eba kuk ..
Then ..	Adoong ei ..	Na phinga .. . . . .	Amulai ..	Hau deen ..
When • ..	Kadoong ei ..	Ter oo ka .. . . . .	Hum tung ..	Koon deen tung ..
To-day ..	Assco ..	Tee ya .. . . . .	A thum ..	Ajee ..
To-morrow ..	Hei yeng ..	Nup ma .. . . . .	Ká num ..	Kal eo ..
To ..	Da ..	A .. . . . .	A khroya ..	E ..
From ..	Da geo ..	A ma .. . . . .	A bik on de ..	Eto ..
Within ..	Munoong ..	Ka noong .. . . . .	Me kung ..	Beetor khan ..
Without ..	Mupal ..	Shaura .. . . . .	Ma pal ..	Panume ..
Between ..	Murruk ..	Maruk .. . . . .	Me kuluk ..	Hadee khan ..
Above ..	Ma thuk ..	Noom piog .. . . . .	Me kroi ..	Ghos khan ..
Below ..	Ma kha ..	.....	Moo koop ..	Tol khan ..

*Vocabulary.—(Concluded.)*

KOUPOORE.		Quoireng.	Khoonggoee.
Pooeeron.	Songboo.		
Ma numo	Hw ee o	Ma num a tai lo	Nung mo
Ai see ro ee	Ai ta té	Ee ta menge	Ee chu le
Nung see ro ee	Nung ta té	Nung ta menge	"
.	Mai ta té	See ta menge	"
.	Hei woi ta té	Alyoo ta menge	"
.	Nung noo woi ta té	Nyoo ta menge	"
.	Hei mai noon ta te..	Seeyoo ta menge	"
Ai see tang roee	Ai ta tung te	Ee ta meng matai	Ee re roee
Ai tau tum roee	Ai ta nee ye	Ee ta ne	Ee re go ba
Ai see mō	Ai tut mugħbō	Ee meng ma ka	Ee ma re mne
Ai see lae	Ai ta lungħo	Ee meng ma ke	Ee ma toong ma roye
Ai see nomé	Ai ta nee yó	Ee meng neeye	Ee re a ninge
Ai see ngunċé	Ai ta ngunċé	Eta meng woone	Ee re a yau wango..
Ai see sae	Ai ta kang nooe	Eta weele	Ee chut pheereeyo..
Tau ree jo	Tatee ko	Ta sowe	Chut ač
Nung see ro	Nung ta to	Ta so	Na re to ma
See ma ko	Tu ree o	Tato lo	Ma chut lero ba
A lang pee o	A kung tee o	A to peelo	Ee le kommiloo
Hei Hongo	Hei kau ghungo	Hei ga pa lo	Hee le de mo
Choon tumako	Rei rei o	Mlyoo da lu	Ka soo lo
Oh	Hau	Yoo	No
Ya	Hai	Máye	Maké
Pai yom bo	Too boooee yang	N de go lo	Kee kullo
Pe yom too a	A kom na	N do koom cheo	Ké te tango
Teeya tum bo	A yeu chau	Nde joo ga	Kiya ke no
Teeya leng bo	A dee dai chau	Ndó lang lo	Kiya ke kem chau kullo..
Tee ya pa sang bo	A sang kau chau	Ndó ko kallo	Kiya ke seng kullo..
Teeya too bo	A dee took chau	Ndó joo ko soo ko	Kiya ke tak pee kullo
Teeya lum la bo	A sang doo chau	Ndó thengulo	Kya ke seng kullo..
Too too ro bo	A koom ta	Ndó koom choo lo	Ka te kalo
Too too loong oong boo.	A koom na loong ta chau	Ndekoon jyoo long koomo	Ka te pang kallo ..
A dee	Hei koom	Se ta nē	Ee soong
Oo lum	Hei tange	Wei lum	Chee lee
Ghai bo	A kau tai	De lum	Kalee kallo
A toon	N tan	Tong gai	Ro choo
Ha gie ga	Tai tai	N da	Koong kathale
Pha bo	A dau tai	Dó dau	A ken sa
A nee ya*	A sai	N thai nee	A to hee
Oon	Ul hon	N son ne	Suna tol
Bee	Ta	Gae	Da
Mee n̄	Kau roi	Go	Da geo
Ba soong	Ka loong	Paloong	Ka thook
Ma pal	Pang *	Le num	Kong yang
Ba lak	Kukuk	Pu ka ke	Kee ruk
Ma chooing		Pa ree	A doong
Ma thoee	K. bhung	Pa kang	A pang

## Comparative

P'hudang.	Tukai meee,	Muram.	Muring.
Ka moo yei lo	Tatoola	Sa too lo	Kreemma num luk lo
Ee re too ko	Ai ta tau le	Ye ta to le	Kei chau a ..
Nge retle	Nung ta thonge	..	Nung chau a ..
Ai retle	Pa da thoue	..	Hei ke chau a ..
..	Hei roomee ta tau le	..	Kae chau a ..
..	..	..	Nung ke chau a ..
..	..	..	Ha ke chau a ..
Ee wae	Ai ghang int thow me	Ye ro ee mang le	Kei hoowa me kong wa ..
Eo wa che	Ai tut tau le	Ye tut ing le	Kei chawa me ..
Ee ma wa ne	Ai tut mage	Ye tut mug le	Kei cha muk weeme ..
Ee ma wa gnaie	Tut luge	Ye tar au le	Kei cha muk ro me ..
Ee wa ngai luk le	Ai tut au niye	Ta nee le	Kei cha kunniso ..
Ee na yoe	Ai than queeyo	Mang tung wee le	Kei cha mannee cle hwee ..
Eo ret phai	Yiae	Sa ma doo male	Kei cha ts a so ..
Tu ta so	Ta to ko	Ta to ye	Kei cha la ka se ..
Ngo ret lo	Nung ta thoonge	Nung tullo	Nung chau wa ..
Ma ret lo	Tau mee guno	Tu de lo	Cha tumuk me ..
Ee ta mee lo	Fe kau puelo	Kang goo pee lo	Heilo kei noong nai ..
Hai ra lo	Reng ka lo	Ke pa lo	Ara luk alo ..
Sai na ta pem lo	Kano we bum le	Soo eq napo lee lo	Moolai luk alo ..
Eh	Me	Le	Anroi ..
Ma ye	Waio	Mug le	Ha ..
Kee gn	Kuree o wo	Ka da po	Kau yni yoo ..
Ka the	Lau takei no wo	Ku da tuk ee	Kau sun doo yoo ..
Kiya kullo	Ya bo	Ku da yooga po	Kau hut choongsi yeo ..
Ka theu ke kalo	Karee koomba reiba	Ku da lung ke ges	Kau hut lung si wan ..
Ka deng ko oben kalo	Karee koomba kau wo	Ku da ta ga sago po	Kau hut kaohua wei wan ..
Ka deng ko thook kalo	Karee koomba tang bo	Ku da ta ga to ker	Kau hut kroet de wan ..
Ka deng ka ta lo	Karee thaunga bo	Ku da ta ga doo kee	Kau hut thila leio ..
Ka then kalo	Rau da chow	Kee choo la po	Kau yuk ka shoono ..
Ka tho ga pemlo	Tau doo loom ungba	Kee cheo su loong la po	Kau se kau sa paleio ..
A the	Chep tau	Tei cho so	Aseeye ..
Aré thei	Eeva	Loo lum	Ho ra ..
Ka che lei kulo	Karee vang to	Ku da lum	Ho boong to re loi so ..
A dew	Tau	To e	Ang too huk ..
Ching an	N roo	Dau ne	Kamuning ..
Ka dang kilo	Roo nro	Ku da dau po	Kamunei ..
A choo	Sunnee	Ting nai	Ang too ..
Ka nem man	Pala	Soo pau nai	Ning a ..
Lei	..	..	Ra ..
Lané	..	..	De ..
Te mooce	Kei loong	Ka noong	A rila ..
Kei yen	Ka mai	Ka yang	A poo ..
A mé ták	A kuk	A ku khei	Marak ..
A kyoo soo	..	A pee re	A thuk da ..
A pem soo	A hung ba	A kung	Dak hra ..

## Vocabulary.—(Concluded.)

Anal and Namfau.	Kookie.	Burmese.	Khooree kool Shom.
A num	Numin	Nan do	Noom da.
Neava kaning	Ka che	Nga twa bee	Kau pai yan.
	Nung na che	Neng twa bee	Mau pai yan.
	Hoo che pa ache	Choo twa bee	Mun pai yan.
	Kei ho ka che	Nga do twa bee	Koong hau pai yan.
Nee hin wa kaning	Nung ho na che	Nen do twa bee	Koong ma soo pai yan.
Na hung wa kaning	Ama ho a che	Cho do twa bee	Mun soo pai yan.
	Ka che ta	Nga twa gee de	Kau pai yok.
Neekă wá wathá	Chenge	Nga twa me	Kau ta pai se.
Neewá máng	Ka che po, ka che hee	Nga mu twa boo	Kau ma pei.
Nee wa na mang	Ka che ponge	Nga mu twa the boo	Kau ma choon pei se.
Ka tharoka	Ka che nomé	Nga twa gende	Kau soo pei yo.
Nee waba numung	Ka che yau naie	Nga twa neing de	Kau pee yo.
Wa so tau a ko	Ka che nomé	Nga twa ya de	Kau nee pei yo.
Wa se	Cho tau esté	Twa jo	Ka go se.
Nung wawa	Nung che tan	Neng twa do	Ka da.
(Wa me othee	Chee hee een	Mu twa ne	Pei ka.
Nee ga ponghe ka peo	Kei ei peo	Nga go pe do	Tee kau hau da.
Hoo hanga hoong kin	Kom a hoongo	Dee go la ge	Te thei ma da.
Peta wa mee yai kin	Oom teem in	Tic tie nee do	Chip chip oda.
Yoong no	Hoe henge	Pauk te	Mau.
Ma pe	Ka nom poee	A	Kanno.
Dal hum king	Eepee hum	Buha gyoung le	A sung ge.
Dát tor kee	Ee tho hum	Be ne gyoung	Na nooge.
Ai ya ka	Ee ya hum	Be louk le	Ka rau ke.
(A dee ga	Ee te hum	Be louk keede	Ka rau yan ge.
A chin ba tháng ga	Ee chun hum	Be louk men de	Ka rau soonge.
A chin paroom ga	Ee chunhoo hum	Be louk nge t de	Ka rau lik ooge.
A chin hum hé ka	Ee chun a ghum lum	Be louk we de	Ka rau kei ooge.
Da thol a the	Ee tee tho hum	Be ne pyoo lee mu le	Na noopin a ge.
Da thol pal gen thé	Ee tha tagoo um ta um	Be ne chudeng choon dule	Na noo we ge.
Amee ya	Hee teen	Dó ne	Nung naie.
Ooha	Hoo lum pee	Ho ma	Thee boon.
Akhòng	Hiwe koom em	Pe mule	Nung nooge.
A toor hoo	Toon	A koo	A sa.
Oo thoong	Ton lai in	She ga	Moonun.
Da tha keo ba	Ee tee nem	Pe do ga	Mootau.
A see nce	Too nee	Tu ha	Moonei.
A yeng ha	Yeeng le	Ne pheng ga	Mafook.
Thoong	A	Go	Un.
Thoong gee	A	Jee ga	Da gee.
Oo thoong' wa	A soong	A the	Nau hoona.
O kol	A po	Pee yeng	Ken op.
Maruk	A luk	Ekya	Awák.
Ma thá há	A choong	A po	Noo mun.
Oe thee ha	A no ee	Ouk	Tau mun.











